

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

JUSTICE

UNITY

FRATERNITY

VOLTA

GALVANI

FRANKLIN

EDISON

ROENTGEN

AMPERE

OHM

FARADY

MORSE

BELL

December, 1923

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

TESLA

EDUCATION

MARCONI

BLAKE, COMPRESSED CLEATS

EXACT
SIZE



Patented
July 17, 1906

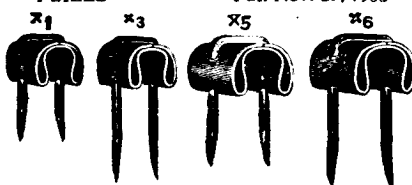
CLEATS PUT UP 100 IN A PACKAGE

For all Interior Low Voltage Wiring
where Blake Insulated Staples can-
not be driven.

BLAKE INSULATED STAPLES

4 SIZES

Pat. Nov. 27, 1900



For Twisted Pair and Single Wires
No. 1 for Hard Wood No. 3 for General Use
For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire
No. 5 for Hard Wood No. 6 for General Use

BLAKE SIGNAL & MFG. CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	2.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	3.75
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.25
Buttons, S. G., (medium)	.75	Labels, Paper, per 100	.15
Buttons, S. G. (small)	.60	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, S. G., per pair	3.75	Permit Card, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	1.50	Pins, Telephone Operator's	.35
Books, set of	12.00	Pocket Seal	5.50
Book, Minute for R. S.	1.50	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book (300 receipts)	2.00
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book (750 receipts)	4.00
Charter Fee, for each member	1.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Charms, Rolled Gold	2.00	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Constitution, per 100	5.00	Seal	3.50
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Traveling Cards, per dozen	.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	.50	Working Cards, per 100	.50
		Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, CHAS. P. FORD, I. S.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

CHAS. P. FORD, Editor, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, J. P. NOONAN
506 Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
International Secretary, CHAS. P. FORD
506 Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
International Treasurer, JAS. A. MEADE
1807 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa.

INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

E. INGLES, 1016 Wellington St., London
Ont., Can.
JOHN J. SMITH, 63 Paul Gore St.,
Jamaica Plains, Mass.
G. M. BUGNIAZET, Machinists' Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
A. M. HULL, 425 2nd St., New Orleans,
La.
H. H. BROACH, Machinists' Bldg., Wash-
ington, D. C.
D. W. TRACY, 120 East Ninth Street,
Houston, Tex.
T. C. VICKERS, 537 Pacific Bldg., San
Francisco Calif.
E. J. EVANS, 127 N. Dearborn St., Room
1505, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

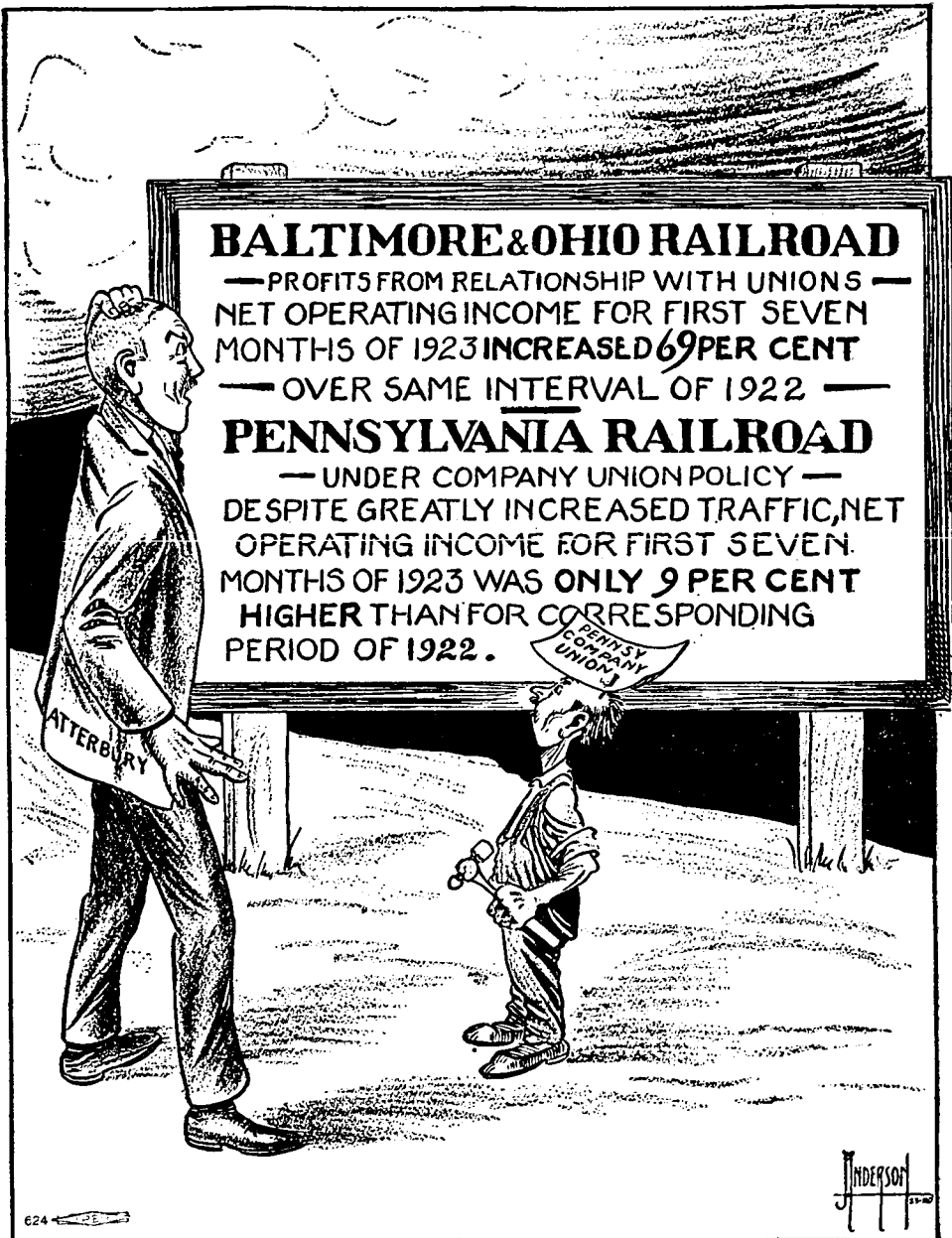
FRANK J. McNULTY, *Chairman*
Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
First District - G. W. WHITFORD
130 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y.
Second District - F. L. KELLY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.
Third District - M. P. GORDON
3642 Verner Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth District - EDWARD NOTHNAGEL
110 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Fifth District - M. J. BOYLE
4923 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District - FRANK SWOR
2822 Forest Ave., Dallas, Texas
Seventh District - C. F. OLIVER
258 So. Marion St., Denver, Colo.
Eighth District - J. L. McBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT

President - JULIA O'CONNOR
1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Secretary - MABLE LESLIE
1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Contents

	Page
Electrical Progress During 1923	3
What Senator Brookhart Saw in Europe	6
Labor's Mission and Ideals	8
A Proof of Union Efficiency	9
Editorial	12
In Memoriam	21
Notices	22
Decisions of U. S. Railroad Labor Board	23
Correspondence	27
Cooperative News	38
Miscellaneous	41
Local Union Official Receipts	50
Local Union Directory	53
Classified Directory	63



THE BAD JOB

He said he would "bust" the unions, but it looks as though he will
 "bust" the Pennsy

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS



50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1923

NO. 1

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS DURING 1923

By LOUIS D. BLISS

WHILE progress in the electrical industry during the past year was chiefly along established lines, there was a tendency in nearly every phase of electrical apparatus construction to increase the size of the units for generation, transformation and distribution of electrical energy. The result has been greater capacities and higher efficiencies than have been attained in previous years.

The General Electric Company has advanced the maximum rating for team turbine generator sets to 62,500 K. V. A., and for water wheel generators to 65,000 K. V. A., with a corresponding increase in the capacities of transformers and switching and auxiliary apparatus required in connection therewith.

The application of electricity to the propulsion of ferry boats during the past year has resulted in very distinct economies. The General Electric Company has equipped seven of these double-ended boats. There are three distinct types of equipment represented, two employing Diesel engines, driving direct current generators, which operate two direct current propelling motors. Two other boats employ steam turbines, with direct current generators and motors. Three others use steam turbines, driving synchronous alternators, operating alternating current motors. One of the advantages of electrical drive is the ability to run the bow propeller at such speed as will eliminate the resistance which it customarily offers to the progress of the boat, while the propelling power is furnished by the stern screw.

The French Government has decided to standardize 1,500 volt direct current for the electrification of its main line railroads. This involves something like 5,200 miles of track, with a program calling for the complete electrification in twenty years. The contracts involve something like fifteen million dollars.

Italy is rapidly developing the electrification of state-owned railroad lines, employing chiefly the three-phase system.

In other parts of the world the tendency seems to be in the direction of high voltage direct current as the most economical method of handling freight and passenger trains

electrically. In all, there are nine railroad electrifications, at 2,400 and 3,000 volt direct current. The distribution of these lines is as follows: In the United States, two; Canada, one; South America, three; Mexico, one; Spain, one; and South Africa, one.

The International General Electric Company has contracted with the Mexican railroads to supply ten 150-ton, 3,000-volt direct current locomotives, and the complete overhead distribution system for the electrification of their severe grade line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

One of the most important prospective electrifications at the present time in the United States is that of the Illinois Central Railroad. The engineering commission appointed to study this subject has decided upon the 1,500-volt, direct current system, with overhead trolley.

During the past year a new form of synchronous motor has been developed for high starting duty. This machine obviates the disadvantages heretofore considered inherent in the synchronous motor drive, where overload conditions are encountered in starting.

The motor is so constructed that it is possible when starting to bring the armature, which is normally the stator, up to synchronous speed without any reference to the load. When the armature reaches synchronism and the field is excited in the ordinary way, the motor is gradually brought up to speed. The speed of the revolving stator is meanwhile brought down to zero by means of a powerful band brake, which is locked in position when synchronous speed of the load has been attained.

By this method the torque is applied gradually and the driven machine is brought up to speed without a shock. Thereafter the motor operates with its stator held stationary by the band brake, as an ordinary synchronous machine. By this ingenious construction a starting torque of 250 to 300 per cent normal is possible throughout the entire starting period, as the available torque is equal to anything below the pullout torque of the motor.

The world's record for a high voltage transmission line has been established in the new 220,000 volt trunk lines of the Pacific

Gas & Electric Company in California. Power is now transmitted from the Pitt River plant No. 1 in northern California to the Vaca substation in the lower Sacramento valley, a distance of 202 miles.

The especially designed conductors used are composed of seven strands of copper cable, each of which is in turn composed of seven strands of single wire. The cable has a cross section of 500,000 circular mills, and weighs 8,400 pounds per mile. Six of these cables, constituting two complete circuits, are strung on steel towers varying from sixty to ninety-seven feet in height, and spaced seven to the mile. At the voltage now employed these lines will successfully transmit 235,000 horsepower. The line itself cost about \$33,000 per mile. The cable was purchased in a single order, the largest ever placed. It required one hundred and seven cars to ship the cable.

Until the past year, underground cables were limited to about 25,000 volts. Recently cables have been placed in operation in Chicago and Los Angeles for 35,000 volts, and another large company is now installing some single conductor cable for operation at 44,000 volts, while still another company is investigating the feasibility of obtaining single conductor cable for operation at 66,000 volts.

Cable manufacturers and engineers have agreed that the die-electric strength of cable should be four times the normal working pressure, and samples have already been made which would stand in excess of 250,000 volts before breaking down.

Some record-breaking sizes of steam turbines have been produced during the past year, the most remarkable being the single case units of the Brooklyn Edison Company, which are rated at 62,500 K. V. A.

One of the outstanding developments in water turbines during the past year is the turbo type impulse wheel for heads of 800 to 1,000 feet. The continued successful operation of high head reaction wheels has been demonstrated in the practically continuous operation for two years of the 25,000 horsepower vertical reaction turbine at the Kern River, California, plant No. 3, which operates under a head of 810 feet.

From the standpoint of size, the largest water wheel generators yet constructed are those of the Niagara Falls Power Company, rated at 65,000 K. V. A., 1,200 volts, 25 cycles. These machines are guaranteed for an efficiency of 97.8 per cent at 90 per cent power factor.

It will be of general interest to learn of the amount of capital involved in the hydro-electric developments projected and for which licenses and permits have been issued. These projects total about \$780,000,000. Assuming that for each kilowatt developed \$110 would be spent for transmission equipment, \$100 for distribution installation, and \$750 for customers' lamps, motors, appliances and wiring of houses and factories, a total of about five billions of dollars will be spent as a direct result of these developments.

For the first time the electric light and power industry takes its place among the billion dollar industries, mainly in the value of production. It is estimated that the gross revenue from the sale of energy during 1922 was over one billion dollars.

Among the outstanding developments in the illumination field have been the "Glas-steel" diffuser, the 75 watt white diffusing bulb gas filled incandescent lamp, the one million lumen incandescent lamp, the 25,000 lumen gas filled incandescent lamp for street lighting, the 250 watt concentrated filament lamp for projection work, and the new spray coating for coloring lamps, and improvement in luminous arc electrodes.

The General Electric Company has had in operation during the past year a one-million volt, three-phase testing set of standard design. This outfit has been successfully worked to 50 per cent above its rated capacity. Arcs have been produced fourteen feet in length between sharp pointed terminals. The spectacular features of this test, however, are of less importance than its usefulness in exploring certain fields of pure science which have always been the subject of conjecture, and as an aid in design construction and test of electrical apparatus of the highest voltage.

The largest vacuum tube ever made was produced by the General Electric Company. The filament absorbs 1,800 amperes at 10,000 cycles, requiring about 20 kilowatts. This tube, which is called the "Magnetron," will supply 1,000 kilowatts of 20,000 cycle power at an efficiency of 70 per cent, operating with an anode potential of 20,000 volts direct current.

A new method of recording and reproducing sound has been developed, which is a distinct improvement in many ways over all previous methods. The apparatus is known as Pallophotophone, and consists of two distinct devices, one for recording and one for reproducing the sound. Either may be used independently.

The recording device consists essentially of a tiny mirror, from which is reflected a beam of light. This mirror is attached to a delicately adjusted vibrating diaphragm, and when the sound waves cause the diaphragm to vibrate, the mirror oscillates and the ray of light causes the projection of corresponding oscillations upon a strip of photographic film, which passes in front of the mirror in a continuous motion. The film is then developed in the usual way, and shows a succession of delicate dark markings, which constitute the sound record.

In the reproducing device the film passes in front of an arrangement of vacuum tubes which are sensitive to light, so that the variations in the light falling on them caused by the lines recorded on the film produces electro-motive-force variations in the circuit to which they are connected. Therefore as the film is moved in this device an electric current is created which corresponds with great accuracy to the original sound wave.

This current can be made to actuate a telephone loud speaker, or to operate a radio broadcasting apparatus directly.

It makes possible the talking motion picture, for on a film of the normal width both sound and action can be recorded simultaneously, and projected in absolute synchronism. It is practically unlimited as to the length of record. It can be duplicated and used as a film phonograph and applied in radio telegraphy in producing wireless signals for audio amplification.

The estimated sales of Tungsten filament lamps (excluding flash lights and automobile lamps) in the United States during 1922 were 205 million lamps. This is the greatest number of Tungsten filament lamps ever sold in any year. There are still some carbon lamps being manufactured, the estimated sales of this type in 1922 being four million,

or less than two per cent of the total. The sales of carbon lamps reached the maximum in 1907, when 63 million were sold. That year marked the advent of the Tungsten lamp.

The most spectacular feature of incandescent lamp manufacture is the production of a 30,000 watt unit, having a capacity of about 60,000 mean spherical candle power with an efficiency of 0.5 watts per candle power. This is the largest lamp of its kind ever manufactured. It has a bulb 12 inches in diameter and 18½ inches high, and the filament consists of Tungsten wire 0.1 inch in diameter and 93 inches long, constructed in four coils. There is enough filament for 55,000 lamps of 25-watt capacity. The lamp is gas filled and consumes 250 amperes at 120 volts.

THE AUTOCRACY OF JUDGES

Labor has cause to be interested in the case of Comptroller Craig of New York City, who at the present time seems likely to spend sixty days in jail for contempt of court.

One can see some reason for giving a judge a right to punish men for what is called contempt of court. For instance, if a man refuses to testify in a trial or raises a disturbance in a court room, or flatly disobeys an order of the trial judge, he does impede the course of justice.

But Mr. Craig did none of these things. As a fiscal officer of the City of New York, he was directly concerned in the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company which went into bankruptcy. The city was a partner of the company. Judge Mayer, of the Federal Court, was the man before whom the bankruptcy proceedings were brought. Mr. Craig charged him with preventing the city administration from getting certain information concerning the affairs of the B. R. T. This charge, Judge Mayer ruled, was untrue and constituted contempt of court. Whereupon he sentenced the Comptroller of the city to jail. Mr. Craig took various appeals. But the end of the matter is that the Supreme Court has upheld his conviction although Chief Justice Taft expressed certain sympathy for him because his lawyers took the wrong technical course.

It is not often that so clear a case of judicial tyranny comes to light or one which creates so dangerous a precedent. It was emphatically Mr. Craig's business to protect the city's business in bankruptcy proceedings. If he made false charges against Judge Mayer in the course of his work, the Judge should have been allowed to sue for criminal libel. If an appointed judge can imprison an elected official for criticising him—even falsely criticising him—without recourse to jury trial, a judicial tyranny of the first magnitude is set

up. In this particular case Judge Mayer was plaintiff, judge and jury.

The abominable character of such tyranny is emphasized if even the Supreme Court is unable to bring relief because the victim's lawyer has followed the wrong technical procedure. Justice Taft has added one more to the lengthy list of decisions which write him down as serving the people worse in his present position of Chief Justice than even in his unsatisfactory work as President of the United States. As usual, Justice Holmes upheld the doctrine which, to a layman, seems reasonable when he said: "Unless a judge while sitting can lay hold of anyone who ventures to publish anything that tends to make him unpopular or belittle him, I cannot see what power Judge Mayer had to touch Mr. Craig." But as usual Justice Holmes is in the minority.

There is this silver lining to the cloud. Such high handed acts as Judge Mayer's and such extraordinary subservience to the technicalities of law rather than justice as characterizes the majority of the Supreme Court, may tend to make the American people think seriously and act vigorously on the whole matter of the encroachment of the judiciary on the rights of the people. This is a matter of particular importance to the labor movement.

PILES DON'T BE CUT Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment

My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of *Page's Pile Tablets* and you will bless the day that you read this. **Write today.**

E. R. Page

307-C Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

WHAT SENATOR BROOKHART SAW IN EUROPE

SENATOR SMITH W. BROOKHART has returned from a close personal inspection of conditions in Europe. He brings back three outstanding impressions:

(1) That the situation in Russia is much more stable and satisfactory to her people than our citizens have been taught to believe;

(2) That the United States should recognize the existing government of Russia, if for no other reason because such recognition would contribute directly to the peace of Europe; and

(3) That the cooperative movement, as exemplified in various parts of the Old World, offers the most practical solution of our economic problems.

"I went to Europe to get in contact with the masses of the people and their organizations and leaders," said Senator Brookhart to a representative of *The Spotlight*.

"Every one knows by this time, I suppose, how highly I value the co-operative movement. Well, in some of the foreign countries where I traveled both producers and consumers have been practicing the golden rule of cooperation for generations longer than the people in the United States.

"I wanted to see just how these cooperative movements were progressing and just what place they occupy since the close of the war.

"The cooperative movement, I found, is the only constructive movement that has survived the war.

"I returned home more convinced than ever that in agricultural and industrial cooperation in all its phases of cooperative buying and selling and credit, lies the solution for many, if not all, of our most perplexing problems.

"Before starting for Europe, I found our government officials seemed particularly desirous to assist me in gathering information. I suppose they feared I would get into unreliable hands and gather data of a misleading and inaccurate nature. Some of the 'hard-boiled' writers, you know, are having a big time trying to poke fun at American travelers who gather up information in Europe that is not officially rubber stamped.

"At any rate, Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce personally insisted that I should have the aid of his representatives abroad. I fully intended to travel 'on my own' in Europe, but when I arrived in Paris, I found Dr. Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the Department of Commerce, there to meet me at the train.

"I visited eighteen countries, and through most of them Dr. Dennis stayed with me as close as a long-lost brother. He is a capital chap, and we got on famously together. I wanted him to accompany me to Russia, but this he was not allowed to do.

"Russia is a law unto itself, treated differently than other countries by our government

departments and great care is taken as to what government representatives travel and reside in that country.

"Nevertheless, while in Russia, I had a personal escort, and a good one, in Col. William N. Haskell, chief of the American Relief Mission to Russia. He went with me nearly everywhere, and I appreciated his assistance and that of his men.

"Let me say for the benefit of Russia's most caustic critics, who obviously do not wish anything good to be said of Russia, that when I talked with the many groups of Russian peasants and others, I did so through interpreters furnished by Colonel Haskell.

"Let me tell you how I found some situations in Russia. First, the country is blessed with excellent crops. I traveled nearly two thousand miles over Russian railroads and for much of my journey I saw from the car windows splendid fields of grain.

"Rye is the chief grain crop in Russia. This and other grains I saw growing, on my trip to Odessa on the Black Sea, on deep black soils equal in fertility to the best Iowa land.

"Crops this year are good in Europe, but Russia had the best crops found, and it is believed will export a surplus of a million tons. Of course this will injure the American farmer.

"Yes, I had a personal interview with Trotsky and several other leaders in the Russian government. I had no difficulty in understanding them, since they speak English with readiness.

"Trotsky and others told me that the co-operatives would become recognized as the proper channels to carry on all the business of the nation. There is no doubt the Russian co-operatives are coming back into their own. For a time the Soviet tried to nationalize the cooperative movement, but that is the situation no longer.

"Trotsky told me that the last words uttered by Lenin, before his latest illness overtook him, were that the cooperative movement must be recognized as the very foundation of the national economic policy of Russia.

"While in Moscow, I visited the great agricultural school headed by Professor Williams, an American. Before the war, there were twenty-five hundred agricultural students, but now it numbers five thousand. It has modern equipment and, among other things, I saw quantities of our old familiar United States Department of Agriculture farm bulletins. The Russian student is a linguist and hence these bulletins are readily available for his use.

"There was an exhibit of model houses which the government has been erecting for the people in many parts of the country. In comfort and attractiveness they are in striking contrast to the models of the houses erected under the Czarist regime.

"I sailed from Russia across the Black Sea escorted by Admiral Bristol, who took me on his battle cruiser from Odessa to Constanta, a Roumanian port.

"I saw enough in Russia to feel sure that the country will come through in good shape. The people I saw had enough to eat and to wear. Their clothes were plain, as was their food, but the point is there was enough of both.

"The government is running something like a half-score of big textile companies. I visited four in Moscow, one of them with sixty-eight hundred and another with ten thousand workers. I believe that all these textile companies before long will come under cooperative management. I was told such was the plan.

"In Scandinavian countries cooperation has made the most remarkable strides. But, then, this is true throughout all of Europe.

"While visiting in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, I paid close attention to the international cooperative exchange which these countries have formed to broaden their cooperative movement. It is an undertaking which should be encouraged and supported by cooperators throughout the world.

"I stopped at Bergen, Norway, and from there went on to Stockholm where I saw Branting, the great Swedish statesman, who I believe will soon return to political power.

"Thence, I journeyed to Copenhagen, Denmark, where I saw cooperative cheese factories, creameries, meat-packing plants and stores. A big cooperative bank in Copenhagen is the clearing house for the cooperative activities.

"The great American meat trust is put in the shade by the Danish cooperators. Their bacon brings six cents a pound more in England than the products of our packer barons.

"Denmark is the home of the farmer, and, naturally enough, I found the minister of agriculture to be the dominant figure in the Danish parliament.

"In Germany, I found two million, four hundred thousand members of agricultural societies, and three and three-fourths millions of labor people cooperatively organized. Everywhere the movement was making splendid progress.

"When in Great Britain, I took great delight in attending the national convention of the consumers' cooperative movement held at Edinburgh. There were something like eighteen hundred members in attendance, all imbued with the spirit of service and democracy which belief and training in the movement always develop and bring to the front.

"To this great gathering the League of Nations sent a special representative who offered his wares to a most indifferent audience. In reply to him, one of the speakers skinned the League alive, contending that it was a movement of the upper crust.

"As urged by you I went to Ireland, and visited Plunkett House in Dublin, where I

saw your friend, George W. Russell. He is a most remarkable man, as are other cooperative leaders in Ireland and elsewhere. There is something about the movement which brings out true greatness.

"My trip to Europe has only deepened my convictions that the farmers, laborers and consumers must keep hammering everlastingly to build up a great cooperative movement in this country.

"*The Spotlight* must aid in this work, and you should send one of your workers abroad so as to get in direct touch with the cooperative leaders of Europe and thus become better prepared for your task."

Turning to domestic issues for a moment, Senator Brookhart paid his respects to those whom he feels have saddled themselves upon the people. He thinks the Wall Street crowd has already decided that cooperation can not be defeated by any fair methods.

"The legislation handed to the farmers so far has been cooked up for the purpose of keeping them quiet," said the Senator.

"I believe I can furnish the names of those in this gigantic conspiracy," he added.

"I am glad Magnus Johnson, of Minnesota, has been elected," continued Senator Brookhart. "It's a part of the general movement of the people to rid themselves of big business domination. The people don't want to go through another period of artificial, money-and-credit manipulation. The farmers alone were deflated to the tune of thirty-two billions in 1920 and 1921. The masses of the people aren't going to stand for this sort of thing any longer, if they can possibly avoid it.

"I'd like to see the people up in Vermont elect a real progressive to take Senator Dillingham's place. There is no reason why they cannot do it by adopting the methods we have used in Iowa, Minnesota and other places."

"The United States and the other nations should recognize the Russian government," said Senator Brookhart. "The whole peace of Europe and perhaps of the world is involved in this question of Russian recognition," he said with emphasis.

"France fears a coalition between Germany and Russia, but Russia would be as friendly toward France as with Germany, if France would recognize the Russian government and resume friendly relations with the Russian people."—*The Spotlight*.



Get Rid
of Your **FAT**
FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent on request. Ask for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. I have successfully reduced thousands of persons, often at the rate of a pound a day, without diet or exercise. Let me send you proof at my expense.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician,
State of New York, 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y., Desk G-11

When writing to Advertisers please mention the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL LABOR'S MISSION AND IDEALS

By MATTHEW WOLL

HISTORY presents an interesting and instructive study of the many and varied forces and influences that have been at play struggling for supremacy in the world's theatre. Ofttimes we find the scenes of different periods in the world's drama alike in color and setting and not infrequently we note the characters, while clothed in different garb and distinguished by different names, alike in bent of mind and actuated for the attainment of a similar purpose.

Occasionally there arises a new force, a new power in life's struggle, at first hated and despised, ridiculed and assaulted but ever striving onward and forward until it becomes a universally recognized character and influence in helping to shape the affairs of mankind. Such is the power and influence of the modern labor movement that is today attracting the attention of all thinking men and women in all parts of the world.

The setting of today's life drama is much the same as that of the Roman empire. Rome had its great merchants and manufacturers. The Appian Way, like Wall Street and LaSalle Street, was lined with banking houses that influenced and directed business to the uttermost parts of the empire. There were beautiful estates scattered up and down the fair coast of Italy. Sometimes there were fearful servile revolts in which slaves from Roman Fields wreaked terrible vengeance on those who held them in bondage.

However, there was nothing like the modern trade union movement. There were guilds in the middle ages and in ancient Rome. They were mainly local organizations and far different in character from the modern labor organization. It is into this same sort of setting that the modern labor movement makes its entry and begins to play its role, which many already believe will compare in power and influence to that played in the past by the religious orders, the military cast, the landed aristocracy and the capitalistic class. We need but enter the recent realm of historic fact and tendencies to find organized labor the one coherent force acting in unison as the receiver of bankrupt nations and struggling

in a mighty effort to forestall a world-wide chaos and ruination.

If it is of comparatively little importance what weight or judgment we may give to the various creeds recommended to or urged upon the labor movement. It matters little whether a hundred years from now labor will be discussing hours, wages, injunctions or something else. Wordy creeds will have little effect upon the main course of things.

Life is full of unforeseen events and crises that no philosophy can determine and prepare for with precision in advance. Our individual lives are shaped as much by things thrust upon us by unforeseen circumstances and events as by our little schemes and petty plans. So with the modern labor movement. Rooted deep in the lives of millions of people, interwoven into the fibre of industrialism, intertwined throughout the fabric of our social and political life, it takes the character of a huge, irresistible natural process, swinging ever forward under the spell of relentless circumstances that will not and cannot be denied. It may have a philosophy; it may laugh at all philosophies; as crises are forced upon it by circumstances, it is compelled and does make momentous decisions on matters unrelated to collective bargaining or arising there out of.

The modern labor movement is scarcely fifty years old. And yet in that brief span of life it has met crises, not of its own making but thrust upon it from without and has been required to make decisions of the greatest importance to our national, social and industrial life. Can anyone doubt that in the future—in the sweep of succeeding years—labor will be compelled to make decisions and take action more fraught with human destiny than any thus far taken or conceived of.

It is in this direction and in these constant developments that the unbiased student, the far-visioned thinker, the practical observer finds the real great significance of this new and growing character—the modern labor movement—that has entered upon the world's stage to usher in the ideals of justice, freedom, democracy and happiness to humankind.

He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves and not for all the race.

—Lowell.

A PROOF OF UNION EFFICIENCY

"BALTIMORE and Ohio Shows Huge Gains" reads a recent headline in the New York Times. Railroad men and financial experts everywhere are commenting on the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio stands out from most of the roads of the country, not merely in improved financial condition, but also in the improved condition of its equipment and its service. This is a double victory, for the money spent to improve equipment rapidly would normally reduce the net earnings.

The Baltimore and Ohio was a leader in the settlement of the shop strike of 1922 and not only accords full recognition to the organized shopmen, but has recently entered into an agreement with them for constructive cooperation.

In order to apply the test of facts and figures to the efficiency produced by such a policy, we have prepared a statistical comparison between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania. This comparison should be particularly illuminating. Both roads run through approximately the same territory. The Pennsylvania has adopted an anti-union policy with regard to the shop crafts, substituting for the genuine unions an "employee representation plan," which, according to the road's officials, enables them to economize by getting rid of union working rules, introducing piece work, etc., etc. The comparison cannot be unfair to the Pennsylvania, since it is a larger road and for years has been financially stronger than the Baltimore and Ohio.

It must be remembered that 1923 has been a year of general railroad prosperity, and that any road should have improved its position this year. The test is whether one road has made more improvement than the other.

In order to round out the comparison, we have also included parallel figures for the Eastern district of the country, which includes both roads.

Financial Results

As is well known, the Baltimore and Ohio has recently resumed payment of its regular five per cent dividend on its common stock, besides making large appropriations for future retirement of bond issues. This it has been enabled to do because of the growth of its net operating income. The first eight months of 1923 show a net return \$15,799,000 greater than for the same period of 1922, and \$15,318,000 greater than the "standard return" for the same months of the pre-war years on which government compensation was based during Federal control. The Pennsylvania's net for the first eight months of 1923 is only \$6,036,000 greater than for the same period of 1922, and only \$7,736,000 larger than the "stand-

ard return" for the first eight months of pre-war years.

These facts take on added significance when we remember that the entire net operating income of the Baltimore and Ohio is normally not more than half that of the larger Pennsylvania System, and consequently the difference in percentage increase is even larger than the difference in dollars. The net of the Baltimore and Ohio more than doubled between 1922 and 1923, while the net of the Pennsylvania increased less than 12 per cent.

For the first nine months of 1923 the Baltimore and Ohio shows the enormous excess of \$22,441,674 above a year ago. The Pennsylvania shows a gain of only \$6,650,648.

Another way of measuring financial progress is by the "operating ratio"—which is the percentage which expenses take out of revenues. The lower the operating ratio the greater is the efficiency of the road. In 1922 the operating ratios of both roads were about equal, and nearly the same as the figure for the Eastern District, all being 81 and a fraction. For the first eight months of 1923 the operating ratio of the Baltimore and Ohio was 76.6, against 81.9 for the Pennsylvania. The figure for the district was 78.05. The Baltimore and Ohio was therefore 2 points better than the district average and nearly 5 points better than its own record of the previous year, while the Pennsylvania was nearly 4 points worse than the average, and slightly worse than its own record of last year.

Locomotive Condition

Of course, a road might temporarily increase its profits by cutting down expenses in such a way as not to keep its equipment in repair. Such a course would lead to trouble later. The Baltimore and Ohio has done just the opposite—it has markedly improved its equipment condition while making the above financial record. This means that a lot of work was done at a low cost—in other words, the shop forces were remarkably efficient.

One of the best tests of shopwork is locomotive condition. For the month of July, 1923, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Baltimore and Ohio had only 14.1 per cent of freight locomotives unserviceable, against 19.9 per cent for the Pennsylvania and 21.9 per cent for the Eastern District. More remarkable still is the improvement over last year. The Baltimore and Ohio percentage dropped from the high figure of 50.6 in July, 1922, while the Pennsylvania's percentage was reduced only from 23.2. Both roads showed a marked decrease in percentage of freight cars unserviceable, the Baltimore and Ohio falling from 14.7 per cent in July, 1922, to 3.6 per cent in July, 1923, while the Penn-

sylvania fell slightly less, from 14.3 per cent to 3.9 per cent, and the Eastern District from 15.6 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

According to the American Railway Association, on September 15, this year, the Pennsylvania had fewer serviceable locomotives stored than on the same date last year, the figure falling from 191 to 153, while the Baltimore and Ohio had more, the figure rising from 10 to 88. The total number for the Allegheny District fell from 471 to 461.

Now comes a very curious and interesting comparison. We have seen that in improvement of locomotive condition the Baltimore and Ohio did far better than the Pennsylvania. We have seen that in spite of this fact it did not spend so large a proportion of its income. How did this happen? One explanation may be discovered from the statistics of locomotives going through the shops. According to the American Railway Association, in two weeks ending September 15, the Baltimore and Ohio turned out of shop 614 locomotives out of a total of 2,481 on the line, or a little less than a quarter, while the Pennsylvania turned out of shop 3,319 out of 7,340, or almost half. Thus trips to the shop are much more frequent on the Pennsylvania than on the Baltimore and Ohio. Between June 1 and September 15, 1923, 4,242 of the Baltimore and Ohio's repairs were heavy repairs, and 99 were light repairs. Only 1,575 of the Pennsylvania's were heavy repairs, the remaining 22,747 being light repairs. The Baltimore and Ohio has been concentrating on heavy repairs in its own shops, which are done so well that only a few light repairs are necessary, while the Pennsylvania is either not attending to heavy repairs or is having them done more expensively and inefficiently by outside concerns, with the result that engines have to go back to the shops frequently for tinkering. The Pennsylvania's policy in this regard is obviously more wasteful than the Baltimore and Ohio's. And it indicates clearly the superior skill and efficiency of the Baltimore and Ohio shop forces.

Ford Runs 57 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 2024 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 40 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

Train Performance

There might be one remaining explanation for defenders of the Pennsylvania. They might say that the above figures do not show the true condition because the equipment on the Baltimore and Ohio had been allowed to remain in use longer without repairs. If that were true, it ought to show up in decreased efficiency of operation. It does not. This comparison also is favorable to the union road.

Net ton-miles (or tons carried one mile) on the Pennsylvania increased from 3,276 millions in July, 1922, to 4,938 millions in July, 1923, or 51 per cent. Net ton miles on the Baltimore and Ohio increased between the same two months from 858 millions to 1,946 millions, or 127 per cent.

For the seven months ending July of each year the increase on the Pennsylvania was from 22,487 million ton-miles to 31,253 million, or 39 per cent, while the increase on the Baltimore and Ohio was from 8,536 million to 13,046 million, or 53 per cent.

Car-miles per car-day is another measure of operating efficiency. This technical term means the average number of miles traveled by each car on the road each day. It therefore indicates how well the equipment is used in transporting freight. It naturally rises in period of heavy traffic, but if it rises more on one road than another in the same period, the chances are strong that the first road is operating more efficiently than the other.

For the first seven months of 1923, car-miles per car-day on the Pennsylvania were 23.4, against 18.9 in 1922, while on the Baltimore and Ohio they were 28.8, against 20.1 in the former year. An improvement of 4.5 car-miles on the Pennsylvania in comparison with one of 8.7 car-miles on the Baltimore and Ohio. The improvement for the whole Eastern District was from 19.3 to 24.0, or 4.7 car-miles.

Car Shortages

And finally, the Pennsylvania turned up on September 15 with a net car shortage of 523, while the Baltimore and Ohio had a net surplus of one car. This record was undoubtedly affected by the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio added 9,041 new freight cars in 1922, and 2,000 in 9 months of 1923, while the Pennsylvania added only 100 in 1922. But this fact merely adds to the achievement of the Baltimore and Ohio in making such a good financial showing while spending so much for new equipment.

Detailed tables follow. Except where otherwise stated, these are official figures reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It will be noted that comparisons with 1921 are also favorable to the Baltimore and Ohio. This disposes of any argument that its improvement since 1922 may be due to the fact that from July to September of that year it was harder hit by the strike than the Pennsylvania.

Comparative Financial Results

First 8 Months of Year

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	"Standard Return"	Net Op. Income 1921	Net Op. Income 1922	Net Op. Income 1923	Excess, 1923, over 1922, \$	Excess, 1923, over Stand. Ret. %	Excess, 1923, over Stand. Ret. \$	Excess, 1923, over Stand. Ret. %
Baltimore & Ohio.....	15,638	12,216	15,157	30,956	15,799	104.2	15,318	98.0
Pennsylvania R. R.....	48,876	20,114	50,576	56,612	6,036	11.9	7,736	15.8
Eastern District.....		138,679	220,053	349,600	129,547	58.9		

Comparative Operating Ratios

First 8 Months of Year

	1921	1922	1923
Baltimore & Ohio.....	85.3	81.2	76.6
Pennsylvania R. R.....	88.7	81.4	81.9
Eastern District.....	87.04	81.29	78.05

Comparative Equipment Condition

	% Freight Locomotives Unserviceable Month of July			% Freight Cars Unserviceable Month of July		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Baltimore & Ohio.....	29.3	50.6	14.1	10.0	14.7	3.6
Pennsylvania R. R.....	23.9	23.2	19.9	13.4	14.3	3.9
*Eastern District.....	24.8	28.8	21.9	17.6	15.6	7.5

	Serviceable Locomotives Stored September 15 (A. R. A.)			Total Locomotives on Line as of Sept. 15 (A. R. A.)		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Baltimore & Ohio.....	254	10	88	2,606	2,566	2,481
Pennsylvania R. R.....	1,265	191	153	7,548	7,285	7,340

	Locomotives Turned Out of Shop 2 weeks ending Sept. 15, 1923 (A. R. A.)		June 1-Sept. 15, 1923 (A. R. A.)	
	Heavy Repairs	Light Repairs	Heavy Repairs	Light Repairs
Baltimore & Ohio.....	603	11	4,242	99
Pennsylvania R. R.....	243	3,076	1,572	22,747

Car Shortage and Surplus

As of September 15 (A. R. A.)

	Surplus Sh'tage Net 1921		Surplus Sh'tage Net 1922		Net Surplus Sh'tage Net 1923	
Baltimore & Ohio.....	10,997	0	10,997	1,079	3,660	—2,581
Pennsylvania R. R.....	50,800	0	50,800	0	1,742	165

Train Performance

Month of July

	Net Ton-Miles (Millions)			Car-Miles per Car-Day		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Baltimore & Ohio.....	1,267	858	1,946	20.8	13.4	29.5
Pennsylvania R. R.....	3,389	3,276	4,938	18.4	19.3	26.0
Eastern District.....	12,207	10,831	17,899	17.9	17.4	25.4

7 Months Ending July

		8,536	13,046		20.1	28.8
Baltimore & Ohio.....		22,487	31,253		18.9	23.4
Pennsylvania R. R.....	\$4,744	83,450	122,541	*18.5	19.3	24.0
Eastern District.....						

*1921 not given for Eastern District. Figures for its 3 constituent regions are averaged for 1921.

START SHOP CO-OP IN MEXICO

A cooperative society with a capital of \$50,000 has been founded in Leon, Mexico, by shoe workers to regulate the sale of their produce and escape pressure of local capitalists who have controlled the market by buying up the production of the small shops and monopolizing distribution and sale.

This city is the center of the handmade and semi-machine made shoe industry of Mexico, the majority of shoes being made in the homes and shops of independent workmen as was done in other countries before the introduction of the factory system a hundred years ago.



EDITORIAL



“Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year to All”



Christmas Again Once more we are to observe Christmas and New Year. 1923 is about dead. Its sad story you know: joys and pains, riches and poverty, births and deaths, smiles and sighs, ignorance and arrogance, betrayals and disappointments, and some progress—just the age-old story of life.

What the new year holds in store for us, nobody knows. We know it will not be a summer's dream. There will be no peace; the struggle and quarrel will go merrily on. Each of us will continue to be tossed about on the sea of Fate, driven here and there, doing about the best he knows how. New ones will enter the world without their consent. Old ones will depart against their will, bound they know not where. Those of us who remain will simply take life as it is, living on, hoping and nerving ourselves to stand the hard rebuffs of life. That's the game and we must play it.

There is no use going back over the things that have been done foolishly—our mistakes and stupidities, our follies and failures, the greed, graft and brutalities of the ignorant and unscrupulous—they are still fresh in the minds of almost all of us. Anyway, the game is still on, we know more, and we **can** do what we ought to do, and we **can** be what we ought to be—if we will **make up** our minds and go to it and stick it out.

But with our angry turmoil of industrial strife, with our discontented, unhappy and hungry millions, with ignorance that appals and arrogance that knows no limit, and with exploitation on all sides, Christmas comes again and brings that age-old message of “Peace on earth, good will to men.”

This challenge of the ages should come with fresh appeal to those who accept the doctrine of the Carpenter of Nazareth. Everything else has been tried except the way He pointed out—**friendship, love and simple justice.**

Political Action Events in the immediate past have proven beyond doubt that the old policy of Labor Unions confining their entire activities and energies along strictly industrial lines must give way to a wider and more progressive policy; and since the employers, recognizing the possibility of securing the results they desire through political channels, have shown themselves more active than ever before in the political field, the organized workers, who must necessarily carry the burden for all workers of all classes, must take means to meet the situation with active work in the political field.

For years organized labor has been fighting against the pernicious legislation sought and at times secured by employers, but has

generally confined its political activities to the passage or defeat of measures alone, and while it has been successful in some measure in defeating legislation inimical to the interests of the workers, and in passing some measures to conserve the interests of those who toil, the tendency of the law-making bodies to pass measures restricting the activities and curtailing the liberty of the worker, and to repeal or amend to the point of nullification laws passed by years of persistent effort on the part of the various organizations within the labor movement, has assumed alarming proportions. This, coupled with the apparent disposition of a majority of the Supreme Court to wipe out laws designed for the protection and welfare of those compelled to work for a livelihood, calls for not only the deepest thought but the most vigorous action by all who recognize the very real danger to society in general that such a course of action naturally entails.

The flood of anti-strike legislation proposed and presented for passage in the U. S. Congress and the legislatures of the various States; the many proposals for laws providing industrial courts of various character and complexion; the attempts to repeal practically every measure of law previously passed that was in any measure favorable to Labor; force us to the conclusion that legal political means other than argument, however sound, and pleadings, however eloquent, is the better course to adopt.

It is idle to argue that political action can have no bearing on Supreme Court decisions; that Supreme Court Justices are there for life; and that there is no appeal from their decision. It is true that the founders of the Republic of the United States fully and truly intended to create, in the Supreme Court, a tribunal above and impervious to political or other influences debasing to perfect legal and judicial pulchritude. It was never intended by the creators of this ultimate legal body, who are the last word in legal jurisprudence, that they should have the power to nullify, by a bare majority vote of the Supreme Bench, laws passed by Congress in the interests of the people. It is not and never has been any part of the Constitution of the United States that the Supreme Court should have this power. In fact, legal enactment of such an amendment to the Constitution was twice proposed and twice defeated. Every decision of the Supreme Court, nullifying an enacted law by declaring it unconstitutional, has been a usurpation of power pure and simple—power arrogated to themselves, by themselves and evidently for themselves.

The remedy for this insidious and malignant condition is the insistence by the people on the passage of an amendment to the Constitution clearly defining if not entirely removing from the Supreme Court this power of veto over the judgment of Congress and the will of the people, and such an amendment will be passed only by members of Congress progressive enough to give attention to the will of the people and strong enough to brave the displeasure of the powers that be and fight for its passage and enforcement. So after all, the apparently hopeless problem of the Omnipotent Supreme Court is a political one.

The Supreme Court decision in the famous Coronado case, holding that not only are the funds of a Labor Union liable to suit for damages but that every member of each Union is liable to the extent of his estate, was intended to be a death blow to Labor Unions, clearly disregarding the Clayton Act.

Twice, Federal child labor laws have been passed by Congress only to be declared unconstitutional by a bare majority of the Supreme Court; and lately, the Minimum Wage law for women in the Dis-

trict of Columbia was thrown in the discard by another bare majority decision of the same Court.

If the workers were aroused to their interests, were furnished with information on the political activities of their representatives, and would use their suffrage as their informed opinions really dictated, they would be served by representatives of the people rather than of the special interests.

At present there are various schemes advanced by those who wish to destroy the force of Labor's political power to stampede the labor organizations, or those active in their behalf, into party lines or party pens; even to form a third party on which some person may put his brand and thereby narrow it down to the old confines of party politics.

Your officers believe in keeping the organization free to support or attack any man in public life according to his record, regardless of party or party creeds. In this way only can we preserve our political freedom and secure results for the great mass of the people, "the Workers."

During the last Congress, the political atmosphere was full of discussion of anti-strike laws, industrial court laws, and many others calculated to wreck organized labor by restricting the activities of workers acting in concert to secure more desirable conditions. These measures were successfully combated by those watching over the interests of the workers and never reached the floor for a vote.

The iniquitous Tariff Bill passed by the last Congress in conformity with preelection promises was one of, if not the most burdensome pieces of legislation ever enacted by any law-making body in any country. Ninety per cent of the articles on which a tariff was placed in excess of all reason, and in some cases in excess of the total wholesale price of the manufactured article, were things on which government report shows very little importation but great exportation, and the extreme high tariff on such articles could only be intended to allow the manufacturers to raise the price to home consumption excessively and ultra-profitably, with guaranteed safety from any competition by foreign manufacturers.

While the Old Guard, stand-pat reactionaries were able to put over the tariff, they found themselves unable to answer the appeal of Big Business for the enactment of a sales (or rather, consumption) tax, that would tax each sale of each article consumed by all the people; adding, of course, each successive tax to the price of the article, until it reached the consumer who, of course, having no one to pass it along to, would pay the whole bill. This tax was intended to take the place of and wipe out income taxes, excess profit taxes, surtaxes, inheritance taxes, and all other tax ills that Big Business feels itself inflicted with and loses sleep finding means to evade.

The activities of the representatives of Labor, and the Progressive Farmers, acting in concert, prevented the adoption of this perfectly nice panacea for the tax ills of Big Business, but we are warned that it will come up again.

The restriction of pauper immigration from Europe was a measure backed by all the force of right-thinking people in and out of the labor movement; but it was Labor's job to make known to all the virtue of such a measure, when Europe, due to post war conditions, was ready to pour the hordes of her unemployed labor into our country and inevitably lower the standards of the American workers. This measure, by the terms of its enactment, expires next year. Ex-

treme vigilance and ceaseless activity will be necessary in meeting the condition at that time.

Enactment of a measure providing for a valuation of all railroad properties in the United States was secured at a time when the railroads were prepared to not only retain all the excessive rates now enjoyed by them, but to demand even higher rates to insure a fair rate of earning on their book values, water included, which are billions in excess of their physical value or the money invested in the industry. If we are successful in obtaining as a base for computation any figure not more than one or two billions of dollars in excess of the investment, or even the physical value which included very valuable and extensive grants of land gratis, the American people will be saved not less than five hundred millions annually in excessive rates.

Naturally, any service in the political field for the benefit of Labor must, of necessity, be in the interest of the people generally, as against the predatory interests where personal or group gain is the sole objective. If the public consists of all the people, and necessarily the great majority of the people are those who work with hand and brain, then surely if the desire is for the greatest good to the greatest number, the representatives of the workers in the political field are the watchmen for the people and are entitled to honor as such by all.

We must create conditions under which we will be permitted to enact and enforce child labor laws, laws for the protection of women in industry, and certainly we must guard our heritage of freedom, including the right to determine our legal industrial activity, to cease to work individually or collectively when conditions become intolerable, and to maintain organization and unity of effort in our struggle for the betterment of conditions of all who labor.

Cowardly Methods One of the most despicable cowards on earth is the bully who will attack a weaker or smaller man to gain by brute strength what he fails to gain by reasoning, or who will attempt to "beat up" another because he loses an argument. And the really courageous big man is the one possessing physical strength above the average who never thinks of using it except in self-defense or the defense of others.

We have in mind a member who recently attacked an officer of a local union because he did not "win the argument" and was not allowed to do as he pleased.

In this organization we have many kinds and types of men, all struggling to get along; each has his own troubles; none escape them. Some love and respect each other; some do not. Some distrust and hate each other; and some do not. Some are notorious liars, and some are not; but the worst and most contemptible kind, the kind that causes the most trouble and discomfort to all, the kind that is most despised, is the one who is always going to "lick somebody," who "gets sore" and wants to "fight it out"—usually with some one of a smaller size—and who is not going to "let anybody get away with anything."

He is despised and doesn't know it; he is a cowardly bully but is too simple-minded to suspect it. Somebody is always on his toes; everything is aimed at him; he is always fretting about what somebody did or said; he blames the world, his friends, his luck—everything and everybody but himself. He is "touchy" and "tough,"

grouchy and gruff, is cocky, arrogant and egotistic as all ignoramuses are. He cannot be pleasant to others and hates to say thank you and smile—so he is a coward and a troublesome damn fool.

A great world this would be if only men could be made to understand that one of the lowest traits of humanity is to desire to eat up their own fellows, to overcome them by brute force when intelligence fails. Always it is the little, mean men with slavish souls who attempt it—who love to boss, to give orders and dominate.

This life is entirely too short to cause ourselves discomfort and misery by hating and beating up one another. Not one of us is "just right;" we are all more or less greedy, selfish or mean, mostly because of the system under which we live; and no one can be as good and honest as he would like to be. We all got here without our consent—as far as we know—we are tossed about, driven here and there, with our joys and pains, our pleasures and distress, and no one knows where he is bound. But all of us want to get all we can out of the few short years that we have.

So our supreme need is not to show how one can "beat up" or "whip" the other, but to display more tolerance, more friendliness and kindness, and learn that the really courageous and strong man is the one who never thinks of using his fists, gun or club, except in defense, who cannot be easily offended and who never lets a defeat bother him.

The Floater A member wants to know what has become of the "Floater." His day has about passed, that's all. The fellow who used his card principally as a pan-handling device and took pride in doing as little work as possible, and who was always telling the world what great work he had done somewhere else, seems to be rapidly disappearing. The electrical industry is not bothered with him anything like in former years.

By "Floater," we do not mean the man who goes to a different locality with a sincere desire to work, who accepts things as he finds them and conscientiously applies himself to the task of trying to improve conditions. Rather we mean the fellow who needed a new job every few days or week and who expected to live on his record of "past performances."

His passing will be regretted by a few but the industry and this organization are better off. He has always been a liability—not a credit. We stand for a different type of workman—one who takes pride in his work and his organization and thus contributes to the movement of higher standards.

The War Between "Radicals" and "Conservatives" It hasn't yet been decided, to the satisfaction of all, whether the American Labor Movement is backward, helpless, hopeless, machine-ridden and controlled, and inferior to those of other countries. So the costly and silly war between the "Radicals" and "Conservatives" in the Unions in this country goes merrily on.

Now a prominent Britisher, Frank Hodges, young leader of 900,000 British miners, who recently visited America, joins the discussion by saying:

"I am not in agreement with the criticism of the American Labor Movement. It has obtained for the workers in purchasing power more than any other Labor Movement in the world has yet achieved. You have maintained a standard of living in America for the workers higher than the standard of living in any civilized country. Your movement is but one generation old, and you have had but

one President of the American Federation of Labor. The movement in Great Britain is 200 years old; that of Germany is still older. While you have the advantage of natural resources greater than any in the world, you also have the great disadvantage of being the Babel of the world on account of the mixed nationalities in your working class. To accomplish so much under such circumstances is amazing."

But the bold fact remains that our Unions are not as strong and effective as they ought to be—as they can be made to be. And many of the indictments against them are absolutely true. We may just as well be truthful about it. And there is no job easier than that of picking them to pieces. In fact, it is about as easy to find fault with them, as it is with the planet we live on.

But this continual campaign of negation and bitterness between the "Radicals" and "Conservatives"; this business of branding men "reactionaries" who differ from you; this lazy man's way of fighting another by calling him "radical" and painting him "red"—all of it is having its demoralizing and paralyzing effect. And no matter who is right or who wins the argument, the movement is losing.

We may just as well make up our minds to this fact: The American Labor Movement, somehow, some way, for reason or no reason, has no desire to be saved from the error of its way. It keeps right on staggering along its way, refusing assistance and advice from all bright or dull minds who would smooth its path, and cares nothing about the heartaches and tears of those who would point out a better way.

Millions of tons of perfectly good paper have been pressed into service to point out a better way and to show up the intellectual depravity and shortcomings of the "officialdom," and it won't do to longer say that the rank and file of the organized workers would improve things and get rid of the "machine" if they were allowed to. This wish is simply father of the thought. Many may not be for the program of the A. F. of L. organizations and the officials, but the organized masses are certainly **not against** them. If they were the organizations and the officials could not possibly go on from year to year as they have.

The trouble and the weakness have not all been due to leadership. You can't cram brains and inject army discipline into a labor organization; and generally the leadership reflects the spirit, or the lack of it, of those in the Unions. And as soon as one "machine" in any organization, local, state or international, is broken, a new one takes its place and operates with the same ruthless disregard for its opponents as the old one did.

From the beginning of time men in power have used the "machine" or "steam roller." The Israelites in Egypt fought it; the opponents of Greece and Rome fought it, but just as soon as they had established themselves in power they ran roughshod over all who got in their way. And so it goes.

But who is responsible for this "machine"? At meeting after meeting and convention after convention, you will see comparatively few new faces. The same old delegates, with very few exceptions, are sent to all Labor conventions year after year. These, as a rule, elect the "officialdom" year after year. If the rank and file were not satisfied with these delegates they would certainly not send them. And if these delegates do not represent the rank and file, then the rank and file are a hopelessly stupid lot.

But regardless of all this, as long as the wedge driving war continues between those styling themselves "Radicals" and "Conservatives" as it has in the past two years, we cannot possibly hope to put more life into the workers, provide them with more brains, properly develop the organizations we now have, and go about the big job of organizing the unorganized in the way we should.

**Affiliation With
State Federations
and Central Bodies**

All too often Local Unions overlook the importance of affiliating with their respective State Federations and Central Labor Councils.

This neglect is thoughtless rather than intentional, and if all Locals understood the value of the work performed by State Federations and Central Labor Bodies such as Trades Assemblies, Metal Trades Councils and Building Trades Councils, they would not overlook affiliating and giving their assistance in improving conditions for the movement in general.

It is all too often the case that members of organized labor fail to understand that practically all legislation beneficial to the workers is brought about through the activities of the State Federations and Central Labor Councils. There are altogether too many members who seem to carry the opinion that beneficial legislation just happens, and is not the result of the expenditure of a great deal of time, effort and money on the part of legislative agents representing the labor movement. Once this is understood, we believe that all Locals would do their full duty.

When we have had occasion to bring this matter directly to the personal attention of any particular Local, we have sometimes been advised by the Local that they had withdrawn their affiliation because some particular click was in control, and general mismanagement of Central Bodies and State Federations resulted.

If such conditions exist in any Central Body or State Federation, it is all the more reason why those who are conscious of improper conditions existing should remain in affiliation and do their part to create a proper condition of affairs.

Where such excuses are advanced, it is an indication of weakness, rather than a demonstration of strength and determination, to establish right in substitution for wrong, and really represents an excuse rather than a justification.

We therefore call the attention of all Locals to the important duty of affiliating with their respective State Federations, Central Bodies, Building and Metal Trades Councils, etc.

**Placing
Blame For
Union Losses**

Last month we referred to our gains in membership for the first nine months of the year. Now a member complains about the losses suffered by this and other Labor Organizations during the last unemployment

period and general anti-union war, and blames the losses in members on the "reactionary" officers, the assessments levied, the tactics and policies adopted, and the general backwardness of the American Labor movement.

But remember this: No union or labor movement on the earth has yet been able to avoid the terrible effects of unemployment. It is the most destructive and dangerous thing known to a labor organization. It simply overwhelms the movement for progress, and the labor organizations of several countries have been and are still absolutely helpless against it.

Take France, England, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Italy—all of them have suffered and are still suffering heavily from the ravages of unemployment. France dropped from 2,000,000 members in 1920 to 600,000 in September, 1922. Hungary dropped from 1,450,000 to 200,000. So it has been with every country where unemployment has been tremendous. England lost 1,400,000 members by the end of 1922, had its wages severely cut, many of its conditions destroyed and lost strike after strike.

And this happened to the labor movement in England, remember, despite the fact that it is numerically one of the greatest in the world, and is over 200 years old; it was in existence when America was nothing but a wilderness. The population in England numbers only 45,000,000 and you can go from one end of the country to the other in one day. Nor has it had great herds of illiterates dumped on to its shores, and there are no 57 different varieties of languages and religions to keep its workers divided. Neither has the English labor movement been afflicted with a chronic secessionism and had a steady stream of poison poured into its ranks for more than 30 years.

Even in Soviet Russia, where for a time membership in the Unions was made compulsory, there was a drop from 8,400,000 to 5,100,000 a loss of 3,300,000 in less than a year—according to reports made to the 5th All-Russian Trade Union Congress, meeting in September, 1922.

So be assured of this: You will never be able to stop the loss of members during extended periods of unemployment until you can stop the dog-eat-dog competition among workers for jobs; until you can provide them with satisfactory sums of money to tide them over; until you can make Union membership so profitable and the various benefits so great that a man simply cannot afford to drop out, and until you can educate the great mass of workers to the point where they will realize that if they expect to live better than cattle they simply must stick to their Unions during all times—good and bad.

Don't Be Swindled According to Horace J. Donnelly, Senior Assistant Solicitor of the Post Office Department, promoters of fake wildcat companies, possessing no tangible assets, reap a harvest of over a billion dollars a year from small investors in the United States and Canada.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the workers are the greatest losers through fake schemes due to the fact that the unscrupulous salesmen center their efforts upon the workers, the farmers and small business men, knowing very well their fake propositions will not appeal to those more familiar with financial matters.

Oil; mining; patent right, covering so-called inventions; finance companies; town lots, that don't exist or are located in a swamp or some other inaccessible place, are especially used to swindle the people of their savings. A more unscrupulous set of men, and sometimes women, employed to sell fake stock, cannot be found, and every institution possessing any element of decency or interest in the general public's welfare should endeavor to warn prospective investors against these polished exploiters and brigands, many of whom, if not all, follow up the deaths published in the newspapers and investigate the amount of insurance, if any, a widow, or others left behind, receives and immediately sets out to separate the beneficiary from the few dollars a provident husband or relative has left.

Should you be approached by salesmen or receive alluring literature describing promotions of the character mentioned herein be as much on your guard as you would against a burglar or confidence man. Never make an investment in anything that offers unusual returns without first fully investigating. Remember six or eight per cent is a very substantial return on an investment. Never be influenced or attracted by reference to what a few dollars invested in some undertaking such as Standard Oil, Ford Motors, etc., have earned. Also keep in mind that the great majority of all stocks is speculative and unless you are a seasoned speculator and are able to make your living at it don't attempt speculation. Don't be ashamed to ask advice concerning investments and be sure that those who advise you are competent to do so.

Never be impressed by a salesman's argument that big moneyed interests would be glad to get control of the stock he is endeavoring to sell you, but that the philanthropic inventor or promoter wants small investors to own and control it. Remember always that salesmen are only interested in their commission which usually runs between twenty and thirty per cent of what you pay. Also remember that any institution or promotion undertaking that must pay such a high rate of commission is of very doubtful character.

If you have no other way of obtaining information concerning investments write the International Office and the best information we can obtain will be furnished.

We recommend the following as a New Year's pledge:

"I solemnly promise to induce one or more non-members to join during 1924."





IN MEMORIAM



Bro. John Sammons, L. U. No. 196

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 196, of the Electrical Workers, of Rockford, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last respect to our esteemed brother, John Sammons, who met sudden death November 8, 1923; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at our loss and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of this resolution be sent to his wife and a copy to his father, one copy to the official journal of the Brotherhood and a copy spread upon the minutes of the Local Union.

EDWIN DELEOTE,
SAMUEL SOSSALI,
HENRY FORTUNE.

Bro. George Davison, L. U. No. 9

Whereas the news of the death of Bro. George Davison, to whom we have been called upon to pay our last tribute of love and respect, is a severe shock to his many friends and beloved wife. His illness, though short and at first treated with little significance by his many friends, was watched and his death awaited with anxious solicitude by those most near and dear to him; and

Whereas we regret Brother Davison's untimely call, as he planned his retirement from the trade at the approach of winter and would soon be enjoying the fruits of his labor. In his plans he had never failed to lament the loss of companionship of his many fellow workmen, many of whom he had been associated with for more than thirty years. But who knows in this world of chance, our hopes may be cut short, for we know not when we shall be called away.

Resolved, That Local No. 9 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and commend her to the Supreme Being for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transmission to the life eternal.

DAN MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Bro. Carl W. Dealow, L. U. No. 181

Whereas it has pleased God's infinite wisdom to remove from our number Carl W. Dealow, and

Whereas as one of the members of this Brotherhood he was an earnest and conscientious worker, always seeking for that which was right and just, and as a friend was loved and respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Almighty, we shall always hold his name in sacred memory, and be it further

Resolved, That in token of our regard and sympathy for his bereaved relatives, that a copy of these resolutions be tendered the members of his family, and the charter of the Local Union be draped in mourning for thirty days, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Local Union and published in our official journal.

CHARLES WALZ,
GERALD E. FISK,
WALTER H. GANGLOFF.

Bro. J. S. Murphy, L. U. No. 413

Whereas it has been the will of our Almighty God to call from our midst our esteemed brother, J. S. Murphy; and

Whereas Local No. 413 has lost one of its true and loyal members, be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother and that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days.

B. J. BINGHAM,
C. WYLIE,
I. E. MARTIN,
Committee.

Bro. John J. Stanning, L. U. No. 28

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Baltimore, Md., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our esteemed brother, John J. Stanning, who departed from our midst on October 28, 1923; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and published in our official journal.

S. E. YOUNG,
C. L. HIGGINS,
T. J. FAGEN,
Committee.

Bro. J. R. Jackson, L. U. No. 413

Whereas the All Powerful in His wisdom took from us after a long and painful illness, Bro. J. R. Jackson, while in the prime of his life; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that Local No. 413, I. B. E. W., extend its sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

B. J. BINGHAM,
C. WYLIE,
I. E. MARTIN,
Committee.

Bro. Geo. B. Lampkin, L. U. No. 862

Whereas the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom, on November 15, called to his Heavenly Home our esteemed brother, Geo. B. Lampkin, while in the prime of a life full of promise and a glorious manhood, devoted to the good and moral principles and earnestness in furthering the welfare of his wife and family; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a Brother, though we question not the divine calling, we mourn the loss of one so dear as a friend and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 862, I. B. of E. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in their hour of bereavement, commending them to the Supreme Architect of the Universe for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transmission to life eternal; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes and one sent to the international office.

K. Y. BOYLE,
C. L. CLYATT,
H. S. SCARBOROUGH,
Committee.

Bro. E. J. O'Brien, L. U. No. 6

Whereas in the early morning hours of November 9, 1923, Bro. E. J. O'Brien, was called into the great beyond, and

Whereas in the passing of Brother O'Brien this Local has sustained the loss of a friend, counsellor and fellow-worker, who, despite a deep-seated and torturous affliction of many years standing, which finally brought about his demise, was ever willing to perform conscientiously and effectively the many duties that were assigned to him by this Local, during his long years of active membership, or to tender kindly words and assistance to brothers who, in reality, were more fortunate than he, and

Whereas we now understand and know that the many hours of unselfish service, rendered gratuitously to this Local by Brother O'Brien, were a part of the all too few golden hours allotted to his faithful wife and loving daughter, for the care, comfort and welfare afforded them by a kind husband and loving father, now therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our expression of deepest sympathy to the loved ones of Brother O'Brien, in this, their darkest hour, with the hope that the memory of his many virtues will sustain them, and, in the days to come, brighten the pathway on their journey through life, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the widow and daughter and to the Journal for publication therein.

Adopted this 14th day of November, 1923.

E. RUSH,

President.

H. P. BRIGAERTS,

Secretary.

Bro. Samuel Cawker, L. U. No. 213

Whereas we, as members of Local Union 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have been called upon to give up the true companionship and worldly assistance of our beloved vice-president, Bro. Samuel Cawker, a man of unquestionable principles, who has devoted much of his life to furthering the interests of his fellow workers and who was at all times ready and anxious to assist the unfortunate, and

Whereas we deeply mourn the loss of a highly esteemed officer and brother, who received the call to his heavenly home shortly after meeting with an accident while in the discharge of his duty, and regret that he was not spared to see the fruition of his labor, which has not been in vain, and

Whereas Brother Cawker has been a staunch supporter of Local Union 213 for over eighteen years and a true and loyal friend to those who came in touch with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, wish to express our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, one to the official journal for publication and one spread on the minutes of our Local and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

D. S. ALLEN,

F. HOPPE,

WM. F. DUNCAN.

Child labor is increasing in the United States. Latest figures indicate an increase in child labor in 1922 as compared with 1921 and in 1923 as compared with 1922. Legislatures in 44 States have met since the national child labor tax law was declared unconstitutional. Only 8 States have taken steps to improve their child labor laws.

NOTICES

The following are working unfair in the jurisdiction of Locals 755 and 756:

Dale Walters,

Denzil Satterfield,

A. C. Fawley,

Clyde Barrish,

E. L. French,

Claude H. Ellis, former member of Local Union Nos. 515, 827.

O. E. JENNINGS.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Frank Hunter, Card No. 379421, please have him correspond with or notify Mrs. Frank Hunter, 345 N. East St., Indianapolis, Ind., as wife and daughter are both in need of him.

Information is desired concerning the whereabouts of the relatives of Harry Hamil, who was killed Monday, November 12, at Shreveport, La. Forward information to the International Office.

On account of difficulty in our jurisdiction and having trouble with New Orleans Public Service, Inc., strike is on. Would advise Brotherhood to keep away from New Orleans as Section 8, of Article 24, of the Constitution, has been placed in force.

W. GRAHAM, R. S.,

L. U. No. 4, New Orleans, La.

Due to the conditions in our jurisdiction and having a great number of members unemployed, it is necessary to advise all members to remain away from Boston and vicinity until further notice.

F. R. SHEEHAN,

R. S., L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

In the future all members of the brotherhood working in the jurisdiction of Local No. 83 will be required to deposit their traveling cards in No. 83 or be assessed \$1.00 per day for each day worked as provided in the constitution.

Fraternally Yours,

R. C. COLLIER,

Financial Secretary.

This is to advise that William Sampy, Card No. 506158, has worked in the jurisdiction of Local No. 1021 in violation of the working rules and by-laws, therefore has been suspended by the Local.

OWEN D. FARR, F. S.,

L. U. No. 1021, Uniontown, Pa.

IT IS NOT EASY—

To apologize.
To begin over.
To admit error.
To be unselfish.
To take advice.
To be charitable.
To be considerate.
To endure success.
To keep on trying.
To avoid mistakes.
To forgive and forget.
To keep out of the rut.
To make the most of a little.
To maintain a high standard.
To recognize the silver lining.
To shoulder a deserved blame.

But it Always Pays



DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD



UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1923

Decision No. 1823

Effective June 1, 1923

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company

Question—(a) Shall meal period be granted to employees on second shift where two shifts are worked, without deduction in pay?

(b) Shall meal period be granted to employees on all shifts where three shifts are worked?

Decision—(a) Where two shifts are employed, the spread of the second shift shall consist of eight (8) consecutive hours, including an allowance of twenty (20) minutes for lunch within the limits of the fifth hour.

(b) Where three shifts are employed the spread of each shift shall consist of eight (8) consecutive hours, including an allowance of twenty (20) minutes for lunch within the limits of the fifth hour.

This decision shall be effective June 1, 1923.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,

(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,

Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,

Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1923

Decision No. 1977

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System

Question—Shall the employees referred to in Decisions Nos. 1823 and 1825, be paid for the 20-minute lunch period specified therein?

Decision—Yes.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,

(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,

Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,

Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Illinois, May 25, 1922

Interpretation No. 1 to Decision No. 222 and
Addenda (Docket 1269)

Question—(a) Does rule 6 of Decision No. 222 and addenda thereto require the posting of a special bulletin at each point, naming and regularly assigning certain employees to work on Sundays and holidays that are necessary in power houses, millwright gangs, heat treating plants, train yards, running repair and inspection forces for the performance of the work absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad?

(b) If so, how would an employee be paid filling the position of one of the employees as covered in question (a), who might be absent from duty on a Sunday or a holiday?

(c) How would an employee be paid if not regularly assigned by bulletin to work on Sundays or holidays as provided for in question (a), who has been or may be required to work on a Sunday or a holiday, performing work absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad as per rule 6?

(d) How would an employee who is regularly assigned by bulletin to a designated shift on Sundays and holidays be paid if required to work on a Sunday or a holiday on other than his regular shift?

Statement—The following rules, or parts thereof, relating to this dispute are quoted from Decision No. 222 and addenda thereto:

"Rule 6—All overtime continuous with regular bulletined hours will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half until relieved, except as may be provided in rules herein after set out.

"Work performed on Sundays and the following legal holidays—namely, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas (provided when any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the State, Nation or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday), shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, except that employees necessary to the operation of power houses, millwright gangs, heat-treating plants, train yards, running-repair and inspection forces, who are regularly assigned by bulletin to work on Sundays and holidays, will be compensated on the same basis as on week days. Sunday and holiday work will be required only when absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad.

"Rule 7—* * * Employees called or required to report for work and reporting but

not used will be paid a minimum of four hours at straight-time rates.

"Employees called or required to report for work and reporting will be allowed a minimum of four hours for two hours and forty minutes or less, and will be required to do only such work as called for or other emergency work which may have developed after they were called and cannot be performed by the regular force in time to avoid delays to train movement. * * *

"Rule 8—Employees regularly assigned to work on Sundays or holidays, or those called to take the place of such employees, will be allowed to complete the balance of the day unless released at their own request. Those who are called will be advised as soon as possible after vacancies become known.

"Rule 11—* * * At points where sufficient number of employees are employed, employees shall not (except as provided in rule 6 of Decision No. 222) work two consecutive Sundays (holidays to be considered as Sundays). * * *

"Rule 13—Employees changed from one shift to another will be paid overtime rates for the first shift of each change. Employees working two shifts or more on a new shift shall be considered transferred. This will not apply when shifts are exchanged at the request of the employees involved."

Decision:

(a) Yes.

(b) At the established overtime rate provided in rule 6, with the minimum guarantee and double-time provisions of rule 7; rule 8 applying as to completing the balance of the day.

(c) At the established overtime rate provided in rule 6 with the minimum guarantee and double-time provisions of rule 7.

(d) Preceding decision (c) to apply, except when such employee takes the place of a regularly assigned seven-day employee, in which case preceding decision (b) will apply.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,

BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

DISSENTING OPINION

We dissent from the decision reached by a majority of the Board in Docket 1269 for the following reason:

At the time rule 6 was under consideration, it was clearly the understanding that employees necessary to perform work absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad would be compensated on the same basis as employees on week days, which is evidenced by the following portion of opinion contained in Decision No. 222:

"The policy of paying time and one-half for work performed on Sundays and holidays is also approved in rule 6, but an important exception is provided. Certain kinds of work,

which are unavoidably and regularly performed on Sundays and holidays and which are absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad to meet the requirements of the public, are not treated as overtime work. The carrier has no choice as to the performance of this work, and does not arbitrarily require it. It is not just to penalize the carrier for that which it cannot escape. Manufacturing plants can, as a rule, control or eliminate Sunday and holiday work, therefore, a comparison of such plants with a railroad is unfair, except in so far as the 'back shop' is concerned, and the method of paying for overtime in the back shop has not been disturbed by these rules."

SAMUEL HIGGINS,
HORACE BAKER,
J. H. ELLIOT.

SUPPORTING OPINION

At the time rule 6 was under consideration, it was clearly the understanding that Sunday and holiday work would only be required when absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroads, and that the employees necessary to perform this absolutely essential work would be "regularly assigned by bulletin." The method of procedure in regularly assigning by bulletin is set forth in rule 18, reading:

"When new jobs are created or vacancies occur in the respective crafts, the oldest employees in point of service shall, if sufficient ability is shown by trial, be given preference in filling such new jobs or any vacancies that may be desirable to them. All vacancies or new jobs created will be bulletined.

"Bulletins must be posted five days before vacancies are filled permanently. Employees desiring to avail themselves of this rule will make application to the official in charge and a copy of the application will be given to the local chairman.

"An employee exercising his seniority rights under this rule will do so without expense to the carrier; he will lose his rights to the job he left; and if after a fair trial he fails to qualify for the new position, he will have to take whatever position may be open in his craft."

By reading rules 6, 11 and 18 herein quoted, it is readily understood that men were to be regularly assigned by bulletin; that employees regularly assigned were to be paid pro rata for the work performed on Sundays and holidays; that all employees not regularly assigned to perform Sunday and holiday service would be paid in accordance with the rules governing "emergency service," as set out in rules 6, 7 and 13 herein quoted.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Illinois, April 23, 1923

Interpretation No. 2 to Decision No. 222 and Addenda

Question—Shall the five-hour relief provision covered by rule 10 of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 apply when a job is completed and an employee is required to wait in excess of five hours for train to return to home station?

Statement—Rule 10 of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 reads as follows:

"An employee regularly assigned to work at a shop, engine house, repair track, or inspection point, when called for emergency road work away from such shop, engine house, repair track, or inspection point, will be paid from the time ordered to leave home station until his return for all time worked in accordance with the practice at home station and straight-time rate for all time waiting or traveling.

"If during the time on the road a man is relieved from duty and permitted to go to bed for five (5) or more hours, such relief time will not be paid for, provided that in no case shall he be paid for a total of less than eight (8) hours each calendar day, when such irregular service prevents the employee from making his regular daily hours at home station. Where meals and lodging are not provided by railroad, actual necessary expenses will be allowed.

"Employees will be called as nearly as possible one hour before leaving time, and on their return will deliver tools at point designated.

"If required to leave home station during overtime hours, they will be allowed one hour preparatory time at straight-time rate.

"Wrecking-service employees will be paid under this rule, except that all time working, waiting, or traveling on Sundays and holidays will be paid for at rate of time and one-half, and all time working, waiting, or traveling on week days after the recognized straight-time hours at home station will also be paid for at rate of time and one-half." (II, R. L. B., 573.)

A case has been brought to the attention of the Railroad Labor Board showing that an employee was called for emergency road service at 5 a. m. to leave on the 6 a. m. train, arriving at the point at which the work was to be performed at 9.30 a. m. The employee worked continuously, without a meal period, until 6 p. m., at which time the job was completed.

The employee remained at the point in question until 12.45 a. m., this being the leaving time of the first passenger train to his home station. The carrier contended that the rule did not contemplate the payment for such waiting time when the time so consumed was five hours or in excess thereof. It is the contention of the employees that the five-hour provision of rule 10 referred to is only applicable when relieved temporarily

for rest, and does not apply when a job is completed and employees are required to return to their home station.

Decision—The five-hour provision of the above rule was incorporated for the purpose of providing a minimum rest period for men on designated assignments whereby proper rest could be secured to fit them for the continuation of the task to which assigned. It was not the intention in the promulgation of this provision that any relief period, regardless of the time of day, would come within this provision and not be paid for. When a job is completed it has been the practice in the past, and on a large number of carriers a requirement, for the employees to return to their home station on the first available train, the time consumed in waiting being paid for by the carrier. It would, therefore be obviously unfair to deduct payment for time consumed in waiting for a train to return to the home station after a job has been completed.

Therefore, the five-hour clause embodied in rule 10 should be interpreted to cover only bona fide rest periods afforded while on a designated assignment, and not time that may be consumed in waiting after the requirements of the particular assignment have been fulfilled.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,
(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Illinois, June 4, 1923

Interpretation No. 3 to Decision No. 222 and Addenda

Question—(a) Under rule 10 of Decision No. 222, should time consumed in waiting or traveling be considered as service for the purpose of computing the double time rate?

(b) Are employees, in accordance with rule 60 of Decision No. 222, entitled to the one-minute allowance at the end of each week for the time consumed in waiting and traveling as provided in rule 10?

Statement—On September 15, 1921, J. R. Hammons, machinist, whose regular tour of duty was from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., and who had worked his regular shift on that date, was called for emergency road service at 8 p. m., arriving at his destination at 1.50 a. m., at which time he started to work and continued working until 10 a. m., September 16, for which he was paid as follows:

From 8 a. m., to 4 p. m.—eight hours at straight time.

From 8 p. m. to 1.50 a. m.—five hours and fifty minutes at straight time.

From 1.50 a. m. to 8 a. m.—six hours and ten minutes at time and one-half.

From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.—two hours at straight time.

Rule 6 reads, in part:

"Overtime — Emergency Service — Road Work.—*All overtime* continuous with regular bulletin hours will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half until relieved, *except as may be provided in rules hereinafter set out.* * * *"

Rule 7 reads, in part:

"For continuous service after regular working hours, employees will be paid time and one-half on the actual minute basis with a minimum of one hour for any such service performed.

"Employees shall not be required to work more than two hours without being permitted to go to meals. Time taken for meals will not terminate the continuous service period and will be paid for up to thirty (30) minutes.

"Employees called or required to report for work and reporting but not used will be paid a minimum of four (4) hours at straight time rates.

"Employees called or required to report for work and reporting will be allowed a minimum of four (4) hours for two (2) hours and forty (40) minutes or less, and will be required to do only such work as called for or other emergency work * * *.

"Employees will be allowed time and one-half on minute basis for services performed continuously in advance of the regular working period * * *.

"Except as otherwise provided for in this rule, *all overtime beyond sixteen (16) hours' service in any 24-hour period, computed from starting of employees' regular shift, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.*"

Rule 10 reads:

"An employee regularly assigned to work at a shop, engine house, repair track, or inspection point, when called for emergency road work away from such shop, engine house, repair track, or inspection point, will be paid from the time ordered to leave home station until his return for *all time worked in accordance with the practice at home station and straight-time rate for all time waiting or traveling.*

Rule 60, Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222, reads:

"At the close of each week one minute for each hour *actually worked* during the week will be allowed employees for checking in and out and making out service cards on their own time."

Rule 60 in effect prior to issuance of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 reads:

"When employees are required to check in and out on their own time they will be paid one hour extra at the close of each week, regardless of the number of hours worked during the week."

Opinion—Question (a)—An examination of the above excerpts from rules 6, 7 and 10 clearly establishes: (1) what constitutes overtime service; (2) the different time allowances for all overtime worked; (3) that

traveling and waiting is service and absolutely essential to the performance of the duty to which it is applicable—this service is paid for at the straight-time rate; (4) that service and duty and work are synonymous terms in the rules governing working conditions; and (5) that all overtime beyond sixteen hours' service in any 24-hour period, computed from the starting time of the employees' regular shift, is a period of service for which double time is to be paid.

Question (b)—Particular attention is directed to rule 60 in effect prior to the issuance of Addendum 6, and also to rule 60 of that addendum. Under the former rule, an employee was paid an extra hour regardless of the number of hours worked. The Board decided that employees who were required to check in and out and make out service cards on their own time were entitled to compensation for this service, but decided that the basis for this compensation should be one minute for each hour actually worked instead of an arbitrary allowance of one hour per week regardless of the number of hours actually worked. The words "actually worked" were inserted in the Board's rule 60 for the express purpose of differentiating between the straight time hours actually worked and paid for, and to avoid any inflation of the straight-time hours actually on duty, by the inclusion of the penalty time resulting from the overtime paid for at the rate of one and one-half time and double time.

Decision—The Railroad Labor Board decides:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,
(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

SLANGILY SPEAKING

BY BERTON BRADLEY

I like the Bird who has the grit
To stick to things and never quit;
The Duck who plays the game in style
And takes his bumpings with a smile;

The Bimbo who will risk a chance
On bucking fate and circumstance;
The Gink who's kind and merry-hearted,
But finishes what he has started;

The Bozo, who, when out of luck,
Won't whine and growl and pass the buck;
Along with that I like the bloke
Who'll stake a fellow when he's broke.
A Geek who will not let success
Affect his simple humanness;
A Berry who has learned to play
And loaf at times along the way.

A Joe who, once he is your friend,
You can depend on to the end;
A Baby built on such a plan
I think it's safe to call a man.

(Copyright, 1923, NEA Service, Inc.)



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The good times in St. Louis are dropping off, as it usually does in the fall of the year, although some building permits have been taken out, and there are still a few jobs under construction, but things are slowly coming to a finish. The Cahoka Power Plant, on the east side, is also quickly drawing to a close, and there will be quite a number of men from the various parts of the country who will be mighty glad to get back home to their families.

There have been quite a number of friendships created among the electrical workers who have met on the Cahoka job and being true brothers of the cause some real union discussions were exchanged. All men that I have come in contact with are of the opinion that unionism has come to stay. It has passed the experimental stage and is now settling down to a regular business basis. Of course, there are many complicated problems confronting the union movement today but in time they will be overcome.

The Telegraphers' Union National Bank is a barometer which shows the union's financial strength and through its aid and that of other like organizations, will overcome quite a lot of trouble that might occur in the future.

The electrical workers should take it upon themselves to organize a similar bank in some part of the United States, because there is only one way in which big business, as it is being conducted today, can be fought and that is on financial grounds.

The Cahoka Plant is a union job, while under construction, but what will it be when the construction end is over? If we had financed it, it would be easy to say what the conditions would be.

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT B. MILLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

As there has not been a lot transpiring to write about in old No. 2 I suppose you will just have to stand for some of my personal chatter, as the boys have been good enough to do in previous letters.

Mistakes discovered and corrected are far preferable to unreasoning acceptance of other people's conclusions. Therefore I would like to state that although the Insurance Plan was first adopted here in St. Louis a little over two years ago that was not the first time I or some of the other boys had heard

of it, for I remember away back in the early history of the I. B. E. W. in Oklahoma when the convention was held at St. Paul that my old friend, L. Oldham, from down in Texas, had been talking it in Oklahoma City before he went down there, and if "Slick" Gallian remembers he will no doubt bear me out. At that convention it was met with about the same success as the home for old and disabled brothers was this past convention. Yet here we have it and we are proud of it, and the more we hear of it the better it gets. We are improving; we are going uphill and I sincerely hope that at the next convention we will have what will be known to all mankind as the I. B. of E. W. Bank, for I believe in this we can see a bigger future than any other thing, and the home and even other institutions can all be made possible through it.

No doubt, like No. 2, there are lots of locals throughout the Brotherhood that have Liberty Bonds. Yes, they are good and when they are not the money you carry in your pocket is of like value. Yet, if we had to dispose of them suddenly in a lawsuit or something that called for immediate cash, it would mean a loss of some of the interest and probably some of the principal if the coupons were not all there. Now what are we going to do with that money after those bonds have matured? Merely cash them in and vote the money out of the treasury? Well, that's what we have done on other occasions and it's high time we have them, and a little savings besides, in our own bank, where every lick of work our money can do for us will be done, with us getting the full benefit.

I'd like to ask this question: If, when the railroad locals were out and the funds of the General Office ran low, would you have objected if our bank had loaned the General Office the money to go right on paying those brothers, regardless of how much it was; provided we had it in our bank?

I would also like to know, that had the General Office been willing to have borrowed it from another bank, what bank would have loaned it to them for that purpose?

Now, we know by sacrificing the strike benefits and by an assessment in the course of time we can get it back, because we have faith in ourselves; yet, if we had been systematically handling our own resources we could have done a lot of things, and never missed it and had credit besides.

I hope, in the coming year and a half, or until the convention convenes again, different Locals, through their space in the WORKER, will bring this subject up occasionally. Don't let it stand still until it is brought on the

floor of the convention and thoroughly thrashed out.

Labor banks are growing. We at the present time are housed in the Machinists Building as to our General Office and they undoubtedly built that building through their bank. We are as capable as they and I hope some day to see letters addressed to the I. B. of E. W. Building, Washington, D. C.

SOLLIDAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 4, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

All brothers of all Local Unions, take this warning and keep away from New Orleans, as a strike is on between No. 4 and the New Orleans Public Service, Inc. Article 24, of Section 8, of the constitution, is in force. The company is running mad and offering all sorts of inducements to men. They are doing this through misrepresentation in out-of-town papers. They tried Dallas, Texas, and got some of our good brothers on that kind of stuff, but they didn't stay long. St. Louis is producing the largest number of skates. Local Union No. 4 went out to the man with the exception of one man and that was our ex-president, Emmet Holt. He refused the job of foreman and wouldn't have it until the strike vote was taken. He then accepted it, staying with the company. We now have our honorable Executive Board and International Officer Frank Swor and Wm. Pollard, of Atlanta, Ga., and last, but not least, our worthy business agent, "Honest" John King, handling the job. We are doing fine right now and in a few days we will be back on the job. So take heed to this warning.

Brothers, here are some of the skates that are on the job: H. Landrevch, 3320 A Vesta Ave.; Wm. Landrevch, 6329 Elm Ave.; Henderson (address unknown). These birds are all from St. Louis Mo.

Chas. Donaldson, of Bomfrey, Fla., was arrested at the company plant as a fugitive from justice, charged with embezzling his home town of a large sum of money. This bird was sent from Birmingham, Ala., by the company to mingle with the men when the company set the dies on Local Union No. 4.

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. CERNICH,
Press Secretary.

1921 Frenchmen St.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

Just received my WORKER today and it seemed very good to read something from old Peoria, so I will try again and see if I can dodge the waste basket.

Business is about the same here with everybody working last month but the city gang. They are still on strike, but that is drawing to a close now, as their system is getting so

rotten they would be about as well off if they laid the operators off and closed up the patrol room. I guess "Scabby" Hall realizes now that he can't handle the job and we hear that he tried to resign, but could not find the mayor, so he is still wiggling his tail around town trying to clear up a few cases of trouble like the rest of the rats. He had a guy working for him for a while by the name of Calicott, or Calcoth, who claimed, when approached by a brother, that he did not know the job was on strike and that he carried a card out of St. Louis. When asked the number of the Local Union he said 554. Look it up in the directory, brothers, and see if you can find a Local Union by that number. But, anyway, he worked about a week after that and got canned. He got mixed up in a big trial here and demanded hush money from someone, but got caught up on it. The police judge dismissed him for the good of the service. Another "rat" for the dump ground.

Bro. Ben Ernst is out and around again, for which we are all thankful, although he is not back at work.

Well, brothers, there is no more news in Peoria at present, so will close the gap until next month. Wishing every brother and sister in the organization a very Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

LEO M. HOLLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Work in this locality is beginning to slacken up. Some of the larger jobs are finishing up and have been laying off men. In this Local, the same as in other large locals, when a little depression in business is on it is quickly noticeable by the number of men visiting the headquarters daily inquiring for work. The trouble with most of us is that we fail to look ahead. If one has a steady job, or one that will stem them over for a few months, some feel that there is no need of attending meetings and taking part in the business of the union, but wait until they get out of work, then they complain and criticize the way the business of the Organization is being conducted. It would be much better if more interest was taken by the entire membership along progressive lines and for the advancement of the Organization as a whole. The time to prepare and combat the unemployment situation is when all are employed.

Many active members of this organization are of the opinion that now is the opportune time to commence to organize and prepare for the time when our present agreement expires.

When our difficulty of 1921 came we were of the opinion that the employers would be unable to obtain mechanics to take our places. Well, they did and they came from no other place than right in our own jurisdiction, right from the unorganized shops in suburbs and the city proper, and these

men were bona fide residents of this area. This menace will always prevail just as long as we allow these non-union concerns to operate in this area unmolested and no concerted effort made to sign them up or drive them out of business. To get the best results is to launch an organizing campaign for the purpose of unionizing these unorganized concerns. This does not necessarily mean that all the men in these shops would be taken into the fold, but only the competent ones. This proposed plan would give our present members a larger field, more shops to obtain work in, and also assist our present concerns and enable them to figure work which they could not do before, owing to the existing conditions. With a membership close to 1,300 and with about the same number of union shops we had when our membership was about half its present number, it can be readily seen that some outlet has to be made which will enable the members to get steadier employment. It is impossible for us all to live and work in the city proper. With the steady trend of business and new building projects about to be started in the suburbs and adjacent cities in our jurisdiction we cannot consistently avoid our responsibility by not attempting to make this area 100 per cent union for the electrical workers.

On going over pamphlet issued by the State examiners of electricians compiled to October 1, 1922, giving the names of holders of master electrician licenses and journeymen licenses in our jurisdiction, we note the following: Three hundred and sixty-nine master electrician licenses with only 32 of them employing our members. Four thousand three hundred journeymen licenses, which includes our membership of both journeymen and helpers. Wish to announce that the present State examiner of electricians is a good and loyal member of this union in the person of Brother Albert Edson.

Many members of this organization have passed favorable comment on the editorial in the November issue on page 624 under the caption "New Members." It was very well put.

In this city we are cursed with about 15 small electrical supply houses, which operate on Portland Street, known as "Murderer's Row." These concerns sell stock over the counter to anyone at the contractor's price, whether you are in the business or not. Would advise that the good loyal members of the Brotherhood, when purchasing material in this section, trade with the larger material houses, which sell only to the trade. By this method we will help break up these cutthroat merchants, who are helping to wreck the trade.

Wish all a Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. CAPELLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 109, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Editor:

It has been some time since you have heard from us, but can say we are still among the living. Although things have looked awful blue, we are now once more on the road to prosperity.

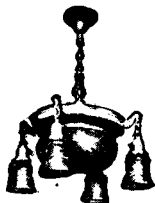
Work here has been good and most all of the boys have jobs and it looks as though they are all set for at least the winter. We have taken in a number of new members, increasing our membership to about four times that of six months ago. What do you say, boys? (Not so bad.) We expect to go some more in the new year.

Much praise to a number of the old brothers—Rowe, Kurry, Louder, Baird, Andrews, Barns, and Jordan. The reason I mention these names in particular is that some of you may have worked with them

"OUR FIXTURES ARE LIGHTING HOMES FROM COAST TO COAST"

*Our New No. 24 Catalogue
Shows Many New
Designs*

*Our Revised Prices Will
Appeal to You*



*Our Dealer Proposition
Will Net You a
Good Profit*

*Wired Ready to Hang Cuts
Your Overhead*

ERIE FIXTURE SUPPLY CO.

New Plant, E. 10th and P. R. R.

Erie, Pa.

at some time or another and just thought I would let you know they are still among us. I almost forgot our old friend, brother and President of Local Union 109, Jim Kennedy. Ah! I know that many of you know James, for he has worked in many places. Well, he's still the same old "Jim" and I guess I have said enough when I said that.

Now, about myself. Well, I guess I hadn't better say very much. Some one might smack me down after they read this article, so will just wish you all a Merry Xmas, Happy New Year and prosperity in the coming 1924.

WARD A. RUPPER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

In a recent issue of the WORKER a letter from Local Union No. 110 gave you some facts regarding the construction of the Ford Motor Company's plant here and the efforts of organized labor to have an understanding with that company. We are unable to report any progress since that time although efforts have been made to get conditions on the job which are satisfactory to organized labor.

From the present indications the construction work will be done on the basis of the "closed shop" against union labor, as the nine-hour day and the citizens' alliance scale will prevail. This will practically bar union men from the job. Our Local has no men working on the job at present. It is reported that one of our ex-members, who recently went bad, is on the job with another "skate" that dropped in from somewhere.

It was known that it would not be possible to get recognition of organized labor from the Ford Company, but it was expected that the union rate of wages and hours would be put into effect as a matter of principle. This course would not involve any extraordinary departure from Ford's policy in connection with labor. In setting wages in his factories Ford does not regard the prevailing conditions of the labor market but arbitrarily puts into effect working conditions which are demanded by the requirements of the workers, as a consequence an eight-hour day and a six dollar wage prevails in his factories. It was felt that the same principles would obtain in the construction work of the company, but a contrary policy has prevailed so far. In bringing the Ford Company to St. Paul organized labor played a vital part. It could have done much to prevent the water power grant going to Ford. It was generally recognized that little direct benefit would come to organized labor from the Ford institution, but it was thought that the company would not become a party to a holdup of labor. The business men, who were active in bringing Ford here, received full reimbursement to the tune of about seventy thousand dollars for full expenses incurred, besides considerable money that has been cleaned up on land speculation by some of them. Organized labor took an important

part in this transaction and when it asked for the protection of its wage and working conditions it is ignored. As an incident to the coming of the Ford Company, a large number of workers were induced to come to St. Paul from outside points. These workers never found employment at the Ford plant and as a consequence many are destitute. Their presence has demoralized labor conditions in the city and served to keep wages below the normal standard. This has given the anti-labor forces a special advantage and a determined effort has been made to lengthen the workday and keep the wages below the rate set by the building trade unions. As an example the eight-hour day, which has prevailed in the building industry for many years, is now being overridden by the anti-union element and a nine-hour day is being worked on some jobs and in some cases even ten. We electrical workers and the rest of the pipe trades, however, are maintaining the eight-hour day as far as union members are concerned and will continue to do so.

This attempt to extend the workday is not due to the scarcity of labor or to the rush of work, but to the large surplus of labor here, which enables the employers to bring pressure to bear on workmen to labor for longer hours and for less pay than union workmen require. The above does not pertain particularly to the electrical workers but to the building industry as a whole.

We feel that as there is talk of a presidential boom for Ford our brother electrical workers in the country would be interested to know Ford's attitude toward organized labor. If his present attitude continues he will be without support in the twin cities as far as organized labor is concerned.

The dull season is upon us now and jobs and dollars are not much in evidence. We are reminded of a game we used to play, "Where is it?"

O. L. JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

As a member of the committee which is getting things ready for our annual dance, which comes at New Year, the press secretary of Local No. 122, I. B. E. W., is too busy to do much letter writing.

He will, however, take time to wish all members of the I. B. E. W. a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

He also hopes that those Locals that have been in trouble in the last year or so will find things improved the coming year.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. THOMPSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

The situation in New Orleans is as follows: Local Union No. 4 on strike with 100 per cent idle. Local Union No. 868 on strike

with 50 per cent idle. Local Union No. 130 on strike with 30 per cent idle.

With these facts before us and the dull season now confronting us, Local No. 130 requests they be permitted to place in effect Section 8 of Article 23 and refuse all traveling cards for a period of ninety days or until such time as conditions are in a more settled condition locally. Kindly give this publicity in the WORKER.

Fraternally,

T. E. TODD,
Secretary-B. A.

L. U. NO. 156, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Editor:

Just a few lines from Local No. 156. Old Ft. Worth is still on the map and is going to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary as a city and seventy-fifth anniversary as a fort on November 11, 12, 13 and 14. Everybody will be dressed in old-fashioned style—ladies with hoop skirts and men with five-gallon hats and bandanas. Some big time.

The open shop association said it was no use to have the labor unions take part in any of the program as they were not strong enough, so we all got together and we are going to show the open shoppers something by having one big parade of our own on the 13th. All locals have pledged their support; we will show them how strong we are.

As for working conditions here the city light job has had about 12 to 15 linemen all summer, but work is nearing completion. Don't know just how much longer it will last. All linemen here are busy at this time. We have a small membership and most all of our members are on the city job, which is eight hours and \$8 and four ways or company time. We have not had any members on T. P. and Light job since strike several years ago.

The city is about to install a traffic signal system, which will keep a few linemen busy for a few days, after which there is not much in sight.

We have not had many traveling cards but if any should come they can always find a bed and a few meals at the same old stand.

This is about all the news for this time. Hope our big parade on the 13th may show the open shop association that we are still on the job.

Yours truly,

R. A. HARTMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Local No. 196 has lost one of the very best members that they could boast of—a man who was a man among men; always trying to improve conditions for his fellow workers, and any one who was acquainted with Brother Sammons will miss his friendly smile which always greeted you. Brother John Sammons was killed November 8, while dismantling for the

Rockford Electric. The accident could have been avoided, but you cannot escape death. No one was held responsible; no one would question John's ability. Local No. 196 will miss John very much.

We have taken in a few new members. Among them are two men known around the Three-Eye loop as pretty good ball players. They are Brother Harry Rigsby, manager of the Rockford Three-Eye, and Harry Brant, late manager and now shortstop on the same club.

Outside of a few new members, why there is not much of anything that amounts to much; everybody is working who wants to and I guess there is enough work to carry them through the winter. We are having some real weather here now. I hope it lasts till Christmas, then the winter will be almost over. The old haymaker will then start to shine on both sides of the fence.

Well, I guess I will close for this time, hoping every brother a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Fraternally,

SAM SASSALI,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Once more it is Christmas shopping that is claiming the attention of those who are doing Cincy by daylight. I have fallen into line, but have combined shopping with sightseeing and making entries in my note book.

Old familiar figures—deformed or crippled in almost every possible manner—who have been asking alms daily for years are still doing big business along Fifth Street, and especially at this time of the year. Occasionally you will read of the death of one in their line, followed by the discovery of several thousand dollars hidden in their secluded haunts. Still the remainder of them continue to touch the soft spot in the heart of the average passerby.

The walking bird store is still prominent around the shopping district. He is an old man (about 75) who wears long hair and beard. He usually is enclosed in an overcoat—winter or summer—and at times supports himself with a heavy home-made cane. He is invariably trying to sell a Canary bird which he carries around in a small wooden cage. As often as I have seen him I never noticed him making a sale. He must still possess his original Canary.

CATARRH



TREATED FREE 10 DAYS to prove quick relief. Dr. Coffee had catarrh, deafness, head noises. He found a treatment that gave complete relief. Thousands used it successfully. Want you to try it free. Write
Dr. W. O. COFFEE
Dept. 199 Davenport, Iowa

The fellow who does The Fall Festival with the miniature inflated airship still offers them to any who may be interested, at two for 25 cents. To realize \$10 per day (figuring one-half his receipts as profit) he must dispose of 160 of these balloons daily. As he never appears overly rushed with business, I wonder how he manages to struggle along.

Curbs are lined with patient peddlers of useless trifles. One of them sells the mocking-bird whistle. I remember I had one when a kid, but was never able to manipulate it properly.

Ambitious shop keepers are offering a novelty in window display. A large glass bowl, about 18 inches in diameter, filled with water and several gold fish, has a live Canary perched in the center of the bowl. This bird, apparently submerged in the water, never fails to attract unusual crowds in front of the particular store where this may be on exhibition.

In my excitement to view the new Dagmar sport roadster which is about to park along the curb, I have collided with the old blind news vender who daily parks at the entrance of one of our dime stores. My apology, which I offered, seemed unnecessary, as he appeared uninterested in either the collision or the apology. I am glad, however, that I did not overlook the roadster. I have always been undecided just what car I would prefer. I know now—it must be a Dagmar.

Luck seems to be with me, I was just presented with a 100-mark German certificate by a very generous cigar clerk, upon the purchase of a 25 cent package of cigarettes. I hope this good luck continues, as I am about to enter an all-night session with several of the original "forty thieves."

There goes the Ford car (covered with voting instructions) on its cross country run, soliciting your vote, yes or no, on prohibition and blue laws. Quite a contrast between it and the Dagmar which I saw a few minutes ago.

Met a couple of old timers at Fifth and Race and joined in their conversation concerning Jimmie Barrett's recent marriage. Although Jimmie was absent, we disbanded wishing him well.

Business is always flourishing at The Song Shop in Fountain Square. With a passage (scarcely large enough to permit the passing of two persons) extending the full length of the store, with counters on one side and music and souvenir racks on the other, they do more business here than any of their competitors who occupy floor space covering an area many times greater than The Song Shop. Here they never close the doors but remain open all night—Sundays and holidays. It is served mostly by young Jewish fellows, whose courteous treatment of customers is their outstanding feature.

Navigation must be extremely difficult for some on Fifth Street on Saturday afternoon.

A fellow just passed, struggling along with the crowd, who would be a fitting inspiration for "Old Soak." No doubt he consults his compass at the terminal of every square. Prohibition surely is a wonderful asset to a big city.

Will wonders never cease? I am purchasing roses and carnations. These, however, are for the Missus, who has had a five-week siege in bed with a fractured ankle.

Hoping that your every wish during the holidays and the ensuing year may be granted, we extend to one and all our very best wishes and holiday greetings.

Faternally yours,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Editor.

Well, it's about time the trade heard something about this location here in southern Massachusetts. We are doing pretty well at present. All the boys seem to be working. The writer has had a few knocks for not writing, so thought I would write a few lines to keep peace in the family.

Bro. Jack Powell is back on the job after being out about four weeks. Brother Powell was in the hospital three weeks, having been burned about the face, arms and chest with 440 volts.

Bro. James Loftus' wife, I am glad to say, is improving. Mrs. Loftus had quite a bad spell.

Our former brother, Bill Etchell, now a contractor, has joined the ranks of the benedicts. The boys of the Local wish you good luck, "Bill."

Brothers, it is time to have better attendance at the meetings. The writer is in a position to know who attends and who does not. There is no reason why we should not have a large attendance every Monday night. The meetings start at 8 o'clock and are over at 9 or 9.30. Come on, brothers; get busy for the winter months and attend meetings. It is for your own good. Do not leave it to a few to do all the work; take some yourself.

It seems funny, but true, if something important comes up it is passed to the executive board. Now the executive board has its hands full and if we have a good attendance it can be thrashed out right on the floor without passing the buck.

It seemed good to hear our delegate to the national convention of the I. B. E. W., Business Agent George Sanderson, give his report. All the brothers who missed it missed a treat. To the writer's knowledge it is the first report he has ever heard from the national convention.

I guess this is about all for now, only I would like to say if any brothers are in arrears better get busy and pay up before New Year or you may be sorry.

Before I stop I must wish the brothers of Local No. 224 and all the Brotherhood a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with lots of work.

If there are any bootleggers in our Local now is the time to bring the glue out and pass out samples, for I am sure we have some good judges.

With best wishes,

HARRY G. GLEASON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Editor:

Here I am again with as little news as ever.

Things have been going nicely. We are taking in new members and can't complain. Work has been holding up fairly well.

Armistice Day was observed by a big parade which was a credit to Asheville.

The injunction against the striking printers was dissolved in court Saturday and we consider it a great victory for organized labor. The judge didn't seem to believe the line of crooked stuff the newspaper men put in as evidence.

Most all the brothers are working at present, but some are not making full time.

Bro. Jack Matthews left for Florida last week, where he will enjoy the warm sunshine while we will be snowbound.

With best wishes to all members of the I. B. E. W. and to its officers,

Fraternally yours,

F. A. NEESE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO.

Editor:

Tomorrow will find us greeting another Thanksgiving Day. Our Local has a lot to be thankful for.

We went down the line at the polls November 6 and helped elect a new mayor and councilmen. We are now assured of getting a union man in as electrical inspector and the carpenters are assured one of their members will be building inspector. The present plumbing inspector is a union man and we hope he is retained; if not, another good union man will get the place. So you see, brothers, we will be sitting pretty nice. I hope by the first of the year I can give you the names of the inspectors.

Don't let the idea of the electrical workers' house die out, but let's keep everlastingly at it and never let up till our end is accomplished. Our local took this up in our Benefit Association meeting. We feel that is the place to work this proposition out. I have been appointed a committee of one to work with the Colorado locals to work out ways and means to accomplish our purpose; so let's hear from the boys, not only in Colorado, but from every local in the Brotherhood.

We have initiated twenty new members and have five or six applications for next meeting.

I have been elected business agent for the Building Trades Council and hope to be able to do some good along the line of get-

ting the boys in the building trades here closer together.

Work is holding up good. If any of the brothers come this way look me up.

Yours fraternally,

WM. GARNETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

We experienced a very sad month. Our Supreme Father called the wife of our Bro. L. L. McConnell, which was very sad. But God knows best for all of us.

Brother Kind was hit by a train and lost his left hand and part of his fingers on the right hand, but he is out again. He remained at the hospital for about a week. All of the boys kept him company while in the hospital. At our next meeting, when the roll was called Brother Kind answered "Here." He has a wonderful constitution. He looks on the bright side of everything and says there is no use to give up. He says he will have a hook made and turn his brace and bit just the same.

Well, brothers, this is my last letter for this year, as the election of officers will be held at the next meeting. I don't know who will be honored with the pen pusher's job next, but I hope whoever gets it will supply the brothers with plenty of good news. I have done my best and hope my successor will do better.

Wish all brothers and their families a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with the greatest success.

Fraternally yours,

MARION C. WHITE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 417, COFFEYVILLE, KANS.

Editor:

Let us break the silence that has hung over the City of Whispers for the last six months, and proclaim to all and sundry that we are still doing business—in spite of the slump in oil and the consequent production of much low-grade electricity in these parts.

After this absence, we feel like a fellow does when he looks up an old girl. Maybe our place belongs to somebody else by now. But admitting that any Local which goes six months without reporting ought to have a jumper run around its charter; we hasten to our (semi-yearly) review of business con-

**DON'T SUFFER LONGER
FROM**

The Brooks Appliance. Most wonderful discovery ever made for rupture sufferers. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Many imitators. None equal. Sent on trial. Catalogue free.



THE BROOKS CO., 116 STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.

ditions, the state of foreign exchange, and life, love, and allied matters.

We seem to have a livable outlook for the coming winter. There will be some business building, a hotel, a memorial hall, and some distribution around here. Some of it is started, some of it is finishing, and some of it lies in that far off land the Chinaman dreams about, but nobody seems to be kicking as yet. Let us trust and hope that our pipe stays lit.

As to the market, we can say that Brass Footrails, Ltd., aren't worth a whoop, but Copper Tubing Preferred remains firm. Recent Oklahoma influences of a bearish nature have resulted in curb quotations as low as \$6, but local authorities are of the opinion that this condition will not prevail for long.

Among the rank outsiders who are defacing our fair byways with great, ugly poles in the name of the K. G. & E. are the Downey twins, Light and Heavy, Brother Tippits, and a mean combination known as Big Sugar and Little Sugar. "Tie onto that pair and we'll pull 'em in," says Brother Jarrett. Most of this is over us country boys' heads, but it's thrown in anyway. The municipal plant has cut the price of juice. Whether this was done because a rival is now in the field, or just in the interest of the range manufacturers and narrowbacks we would not attempt to say. But a sign on the stack says in horse-sale letters, "This Plant is not for Sale." So it therefore looks like war to the bitter end. Perhaps by lowering our frequency, cutting our voltage, and turning out the street lights early us taxpayers can show a profit.

Thus we have covered our field, except to comment on love. But why speak of love when there's so much work to do?

Faternally,

C. B. SHAFER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

Just a few lines that the Brotherhood may know that Local Union No. 443 is still doing business at the same old stand.

The convention has passed and now we must all put our shoulders to the wheel and help our International Officers make this one of the best and strongest organizations in this good old U. S. A. We must all remember that the officers can not do it all, but that the rank and file must help.

Some time ago Local Union No. 443 put on a drive for new members, and have had some success and are still trying to get them all in the fold, where they belong, not only to help the I. B. E. W. but to help themselves.

All members are working and with the help of the Central Labor Union it is getting harder for those that have no cards, and it looks as if the wiremen will get lined up again in this city.

Any brother wishing to come this way had

better write the secretary and get the conditions before coming.

Bro. J. C. Kendrick has had more than his share of misfortune. He lost his beloved mother in July and in October he lost his sister. Brother Roy M. Strane lost his beloved mother November 20. Both brothers have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire membership of Local Union No. 443.

As this will be the last letter from Local Union No. 443 before Christmas the members join in wishing the officers and members of the I. B. E. W. a Merry Christmas and a Successful and Happy New Year.

Faternally,

E. A. WOODWORTH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

About the time I should have been extending myself somewhat toward writing the customary letter to the Journal, unexpected sickness kept me from my regular duties for a few weeks, consequently I did not keep closely in touch with union affairs.

Having little to do and a lot of time to accomplish it, I decided, with the kind permission of our editor, to broadcast through these columns the story of "Annette," with whom many of our eastern Locals are more or less familiar.

Whatever fiction and still stranger truth may be related in the following article may be readily attested by Bro. Chas. Keaveney, our international representative, who fully recognizes her capabilities and sterling qualities:

"ANNETTE"

'Way back in the days when an automobile was still a wondrous invention, A bus was created, a flivver of course, that attracted widespread attention.

Her lines were perfection, her width and her length,

Her engine a powerhouse, throbbing with strength.

Her springs were resilient, her chassis was trim,

While pneumatic tires surmounted each rim. All parts were selected with careful detail That mechanical troubles should never prevail.

Resplendent in paint and gleaming with brass,

She presented a picture no car could surpass. The reason you ask, why this wonderful car Was so exclusive—more than other cars are. But the reason, I'm sure, you'll agree, is quite plain,

'Twas a special order from So. Portland, Maine,

By Philip V. Libby, mechanical genius, an arrogant cuss,

Who realized not yet what a wonderful bus He possessed, till it soon came to pass, She'd do forty odd miles on a gallon of gas.

While her speed was terrific, she'd soon show
her heels
To the best of all cars that rolled on four
wheels.
She became his obsession, his pride and his
pet
And for sake of his sweetheart, was christened
"Annette."
As Annette she grew famous, near, wide and
far,
For never was a flivver comparing to her.
But the stories Annette could relate, if inclined,
Would ruin the peace of an untroubled mind.
As years rolled on Annette became
More loyal than her for whom she was
named.
But the best of friends must part, so they
say,
And Phil and Annette came at last to this
day
When Philip, for reasons as yet untold,
Announced that Annette was about to be
sold.
No advertising needs Annette, her record is
enough,
For all the heights that she attained, are
reached by sterner stuff.
Now, Joe Weaver, our business agent, quick
to sense
What a wonderful asset such a transfer presents,
At once closed the deal, put the bargain on
ice,
Nor haggled o'er tires, equipment or price.
With disguises adopted from time to time
Annette somewhat shed her original lines.
The tires replaced many times through the
years
But the engine remains, the parts, drive
and gears.
Her top is as modern as art can invent,
The hood, body, mudguards, show never a
dent.
She serves Joe most loyally, faithful at
heart,
Never wandering astray, never failing to
start.
Just a lift on the crank and she bursts into
song;
Joe never gets under, for nothing goes
wrong.
Annette is in her element and Joe her guiding
star,
For now she's on a Union job, a loyal Union
car.
She'll be today in Bangor, Me., next she's
in New York;
To soon show up in Providence, still running
like a clock.
Her spirit just as willing as it was long
years ago,
An even break with Goddess Luck and she'll
play the string clear through.

Yours fraternally,
M. M. McKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 642, MERIDEN, CONN.

Editor:

We approach the end of the year with no small feeling of fair satisfaction in what we have accomplished to date; and a determination to keep steadily going forward. The question arises, How are you going to do it? Of course every member wants things to be better, at least we hope they do, but too many are all too willing to let somebody else do the getting and they will take care of the taking end. Success does not become a permanent part of any organization whose members suffer from the habit of shirking a fair share of work, and we have plenty of them for our size.

The annual election of officers will take place shortly and none of our members need stay away from the meeting for fear that they will not have a fair chance of landing one of the many offices and delegates' jobs that are to be filled. Neither need they stay away after the election is over. The best jobs are open for applicants. Of course the wage scale is settled for a year and with the increase granted no doubt some of the boys will be trying to see if two can't live as cheaply as one, but they will soon find out it can't be done.

Strange how some members have the idea in their bonnets that all that is necessary is to pay dues and neglect to take part in the various activities of the Local. The C. L.



Tobacco Habit BANISHED

Let Us Help You

No craving for tobacco in any form after you begin taking Tobacco Redeemer. Don't try to quit the tobacco habit unaided. It's often a losing fight against heavy odds and may mean a serious shock to the nervous system. Let us help the tobacco habit to quit YOU. It will quit you, if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer according to directions. It is marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind. It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It makes not a particle of difference how long you have been using tobacco, how much you use or in what form you use it—whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff. Tobacco Redeemer will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in a few days. This we absolutely guarantee in every case or money refunded.

Write today for our free booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco upon the human system and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you of the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company.
Dept. 947 St. Louis, Mo.

U. is preparing to carry out an organizing campaign and there are approximately 1,500 men eligible to become members of the I. B. in this city and Local 642 is represented in the C. L. U. by one member. Not that more could not be there, but they don't go. We fare a bit better in the demoralized Building Trades Council by generally getting two out of a possible eight. Some offer the excuse that there is nothing accomplished but it is certain that staying away will never do any good. I have little sympathy for those "birds" that are there with bells on when the going is good and results are self-evident and in reverses desert their co-delegates. The way some of our members act in this matter one would think they were made of jelly or some other soft stuff without any backbone or manly principle in them at all. The harder the task the more determined to overcome it is what we want. I hope that our members will give a better account of themselves this coming year than they have in the past. Let each one of you shoulder your share of the work and carry it out with a desire to accomplish your purpose, regardless of the obstacles in the way, constantly striving to make the local stronger, more active and better respected, not only by the other trades, but by those who would destroy it if they could. No member of this local can honestly deny they receive benefits from it.

Since 1917 the local has increased the wage scale alone from 45 cents per hour to 93½ cents for journeymen. The recent increase based on 40 hours a week for 40 weeks nets each one an increase of \$100. Now what stock or bonds can you get for \$38 that will give you a dividend of \$100 for eight months, or what bank can you put 38 dollars into and get back a like amount? Hope you note that on top of this you are protected by the insurance policy. You get 22½ cents per hour more than the fellow that don't belong and you get double time for overtime and he don't. I doubt if any member believes he would have been given the increase anyway even if there was no local here or that he would have the other working conditions he now enjoys. There was a time when we trailed behind every other electrical local in this State, but it is not so today. It was also true there was a time when we trailed all other building trades crafts in this city, but that also is no more. Bear in mind, that in the matter of working conditions you trail none, not even the lordly bricklayer.

All we are asking you to do is your part, so that we can not only maintain our position, but develop into the most respected and powerful local in the city. It can be done and will be done when you knuckle down to do it.

Here is hoping that next December will see Local No. 642 enlivened by a larger anxiety of its members to do more than their share to make No. 642 the best organization in the city.

Hoping that each office will have more than one candidate, I am,

Fraternally,

H. A. G. G.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

I want to take this method of informing all members about the true conditions which exist - and around the city of Houston. We are in receipt of many letters from members over the entire country, saying that they have been informed that work was plentiful and men were scarce around here. While it is true that we have a number of good size jobs, we have more men than we can keep employed at the present time.

We have some of the best plant men to be found anywhere who are not getting in as much time as men of their ability deserve to have. Any members who are thinking of making a change should first get in touch with the business manager or secretary and get the real truth about conditions in the Local. Traveling members are always welcome in this Local and we have never turned a member down when there was a chance to give him a lift, but misinformed brothers often come just when we have an over supply of men on the loafing list. Our idea is that the system the International Office is now using to get the information about working conditions in different parts of the country is a good one and each secretary should be prompt in supplying this information. Should we need more men we will promptly notify the International Office.

S. R. SMITH,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Well, here I am again to keep my word with the boys for the December issue. My stories pleased Brother "Sop" Tetlow very much. He was tickled to the point of death.

I have quite a lot to say, so it is going to take up some room. To start with, Brother Teeters and a couple of the grunts at the city went on a hunting trip up Ontario and Mongo way, but had a very bad week; only got 48 rabbits. Brother Teeters says "never again to Mongo, Brown County, where there are wildcats, skunks, 'possum, coon—and bears—so he can get a little excitement and some tough fights."

Well, brothers, I believe the mystery of Brother Bickle's blanket has been solved. The blanket was seen thrown over the hood of a Star "Bronco" in Ashley-Hudson, about a month ago, and the car was traced to the owner and he was found to be none other than Brother "Humpy" Fleming, whose home is in Hudson, where he has a beautiful homestead, a sweet little wife, a fence running around the house and five acres of good weed ground.

Brother Baker, Brother "Sop" Tetlow and myself went on our vacation, just getting back. I may just as well tell you the truth from the start. We arrived at the lake on Sunday noon, put the boats in the water and set the Evenrude motor on the boat, but could not get the engine started. So Brother Baker suggested we bring the motor inside and we would give it a going over. I unfastened it while "Sop" held the boat and while trying to get it to shore I fell in the lake. It was just eleven o'clock. "Sop" stands on the bank with his mouth open like he was trying to catch flies. He must have figured on letting me drown, but I planned differently and walked out. It took me all night to get dried out, and on Monday morning we went duck hunting and I got the only one that was gotten all week. That made up for getting wet.

We got 72 rabbits, all told, in our week, but old "Sop" takes the weenie—he shot and killed a quail for a wild goose. Took it home and cleaned, fried and ate it for a goose. He didn't know the difference until Brother Baker told him it was a quail. Brother "Sop" Tetlow was born and raised in Missouri on corn-meal and corn-cobs, so that practically overcomes his not knowing the difference between the birds. All he had ever seen before in the bird line were crows—scare crows—and jay birds. His mistake came about in this way: Brother Deel told him about all he would see at the lake was geese, so he thought it was a gosling. He had two bites and was well satisfied.

All the brothers of No. 723 are very surprised at Brother Tony Miller losing his insurance when he was in the \$1,000 class.

We understand he was notified but didn't heed it. It is too bad anyway, as Brother Miller was a good Brother and loyal to No. 723.

We put on a few smokers and got a few more of the boys up to meeting, but they don't attend as they should. Let's get together and get more of the boys up to the meetings so we can talk it over more seriously.

Work is starting to slack up here a little, but we hope it won't be so all the boys cannot stay at work.

We had organized what you call a (crap picking) union at the city barn. Brother Queeter's driver, "Smeary" Smith, was president. Brother "Slickfingers" Longstaff was vice president. Brother "Grabby" Morrow was treasurer. Brother "Sticky" Bickel was business agent. Brother "Snatch-it" Afferle was secretary. Brother "Hattie" Teeters, "Lefty" Wright, "Crackem" Lots, "Breakemin" Lorraine, "Jewelry" Story (he was always fond of watch fobs is the reason we called him "Jewelry"), "Stink" Ben Dure, "Killem" Dauson, "Sawen" Hadley, "Just Took a Planer" Donahue, and "I'll Get It for You" Stout are all "ornery" members. That concluded our union. While I was on my vacation something took place. All the officers resigned and you can't locate one member. I haven't found out the trouble, but am working on it. Will tell you later if I find out.

I guess this will be about all until next year. Hoping you all enjoy my line of gab, especially "Sop," I will close.

Yours in Unionism,

"SPEED" LOTZ,
Press Secretary.

THE VOICE OF TOIL

I heard men saying: Leave hope and praying,
All days shall be as all have been;
To-day and to-morrow bring fear and sorrow,
The never-ending toil between.

When earth was younger 'mid toll and hunger,
In hope we strove and our hands were strong;
Then great men led us, with words they fed us,
And bade us right the earthly wrong.

Go read in story their deeds and glory,
Their names amidst the nameless dead;
Turn them from lying to us slow-dying
In that good world to which they led;

Where faster and faster our iron master,
The thing we made, for ever drives,
Bids us grind treasure and fashion pleasure
For other hopes and other lives.

Where home is a hovel and dull we grovel,
Forgetting that the world is fair;
Where no babe we cherish, lest its very soul
perish;
Where mirth is crime and love a snare.

Who now shall lead us? what god shall heed us
As we lie in the hell our hands have won?
For us are no rulers but fools and befoolers,
The great are fallen, the wise men gone.

I hear men saying: Leave tears and praying,
The sharp knife heedeth not the sheep;
Are we not stronger than the rich and the
wrounger
When day breaks over dreams and sleep?

Come, shoulder to shoulder, ere the world grows
older!

Help lies in nought but thee and me
Hope is before us—the long years that bore us
Bore leaders more than men may be.

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and marry,
And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth,
While we the living our lives are giving
To bring the bright new world to birth.

Come, shoulder to shoulder, ere the world grows
older!

The Cause spreads over land and sea;
Now the world shaketh and fear awaketh,
And joy at last for thee and me.

—WILLIAM MORRIS.



COOPERATIVE NEWS



RUSSIAN COOPERATORS CELEBRATE QUARTER OF CENTURY OF SERVICE

Twenty-five years of service under the most difficult conditions ever faced by any cooperative movement—this is the great achievement celebrated with justifiable pride on November 30 by the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies—known as the "Centrosoyus."

Russia's cooperative movement is the one invaluable institution rescued from the despotism of the overthrown monarchy. It was born amid the most unhealthy and antagonistic atmosphere, progressed despite the repression of the czarist government, survived the most cataclysmic war the world has ever witnessed, and withstood the severe hardships of the revolution and the iron blockade of the Allies. It is today the outstanding factor in the commercial and industrial life of Russia and ranks next to the top in strength in the international cooperative movement.

Russia's first cooperative was organized in 1865, almost sixty years ago. For the next ten years growth was practically unhindered. Then the wily authorities awoke to the realization of the potential power of these struggling societies. "Administrations measures" soon suppressed the infant movement. From 1875 until the Centrosoyus was organized in 1898, the movement wavered between government suppression and prosperity.

With the organization of the Centrosoyus, cooperation was once for all firmly established. It made possible the better organization and concentration of activities, affording the enormous advantages in the purchase and sale of everyday necessities to impoverished peasants and factory workers.

The economic crisis created by the great war caused the czar's government to undergo a change of heart toward the Russian

cooperatives. In order to handle foodstuffs and supplies efficiently, it placed heavy responsibilities on the shoulders of the cooperative organizations. The ability with which these duties were accomplished brought a turning point in the history of the cooperative movement. When the czar's government was overthrown, the provisional government entrusted the cooperatives with the regulation of the entire food supply of the country.

As President Harding stated in his final message to Congress, the outstanding stable economic factor in Russia today is this remarkable cooperative organization. Throughout the upheaval of revolution and the difficult period of reconstruction, it ministered unceasingly to supply the necessities of life for the people. Because it existed for service and not for profit, the Soviet Government did not suppress it, but rather adopted some of its machinery for the production and distribution of goods. Since the inauguration of the New Economic Policy permitting joint enterprise of state and private individuals the Russian cooperative movement has gained tremendous power. In the first six months of this year the Moscow head office of the Centrosoyus alone did a business of 55 million gold rubles, \$27,520,000. Russian co-operation has grown 22 1-2 times larger under the Soviet Republic than under the czarist regime.

The twenty-fifth anniversary celebrates more than the material progress of a great institution. It is a recognition that the basic theory of the cooperative movement has triumphed—that the ideal of service is a practical ideal, that it can weather governmental suppression, wars, revolutions, and great economic disorder.

COOPERATIVE LAUNDRY BOOSTS BUSINESS

Terre Haute, renowned as the home of Eugene V. Debs, has won new fame within the past year for its successful operation of a great cooperative laundry.

Twenty per cent increase in business in one year is a record that few can match, says the All-American Cooperative Commission, which makes public the story of the Cooperative Laundry of Terre Haute. This month marks the close of the most successful period of the cooperative laundry. New machinery costing \$5,000 has been added to the extensive plant. The

plant is ready for an even greater success next year.

Terre Haute's cooperative laundry owes its existence to the progressive labor movement of that city. Organized workers in the State of Indiana spent approximately \$12,000 in their endeavor to bring about better wages and better working conditions for their mothers, sisters, and daughters who were working in the laundries of Terre Haute. Some improvement in conditions was won by the valiant strike of the women workers, but not content with the

compromise, the organized men and women workers started three big cooperative ventures. One of these is the laundry which has just completed its most prosperous year and which is now hailed as the greatest

achievement of the local labor movement.

Cooperation and the labor movement are supplementary; each aids the other in the mutual struggle for a happier and richer life for the common man and woman.

CANADIAN COOPERATIVES INCREASE SALES

Increased sales, dividends on purchases, and greater share capital,—this is the record which Canada's cooperative societies show for 1922, according to a report just sent the All-American Cooperative Commission.

Twelve retail consumers' cooperatives and one marketing cooperative reported their business for 1922 to the Cooperative Union of Canada. The retail store sales for last year aggregated \$2,166,196, as compared with \$1,990,764 for 1921. The cooperative marketing organization (the United Grain Growers) also did a distributive business of \$2,838,424, making the total sales of all the societies reporting more than \$5,000,000.

A total capital of over \$293,000 has been accumulated by the twelve retail cooperatives, an increase of \$84,000 for the year.

Nine of the societies report dividends on purchases ranging from 1 1-2 to 10 per cent. Ten of them made a net profit surplus during 1922 exceeding \$150,000, a gain of \$3,000 for the year. This net profit is equal to 58 per cent on the capital investment.

In addition to the cooperatives which send in their reports annually to the Cooperative Union, there are hundreds which are scattered all over the Dominion, working more or less independently of each other. Saskatchewan alone reports 321 cooperatives distributing and marketing over \$4,000,000 worth of goods. Statistics for other provinces are not available, but Canada can boast of many successful enterprises duplicating the profitable record of the twelve cooperatives reporting for 1922.

COOPERATORS DEVELOP NOVEL PLAN OF HOME BUILDING

Housing is one of the most pressing problems facing the impoverished and destitute people of Europe, yet cooperators comprise the only important group attempting to meet it with constructive plans. Germany has thousands of building guilds scattered throughout the nation. Great Britain has its cooperative building guilds, Switzerland has entire cooperative villages, and other countries have their credit and producers' cooperatives which provide cheap money and efficient service in the building of workers' houses.

Although the Austrian government is virtually bankrupt, Austrian cooperatives are solving the housing problem by a most successful plan. Cooperative building societies lease or purchase land, much of which is waste or forest, discarded camps or entrenchments, which they shape into

little cooperative communities centering around a cooperative garden of 20 or 30 acres of arable farm land. Each cottage built stands on 400 square metres of garden and has its own stables for goats and sheds for poultry, rabbits and pigs.

An average five-room cottage built during the past year cost about \$1,200. To this amount the Settlement Cooperative Society contributed 30 per cent in labor and money. Each settler contributes so much per month in money, and also a minimum of 2,000 hours of work in spare time, Saturday afternoons, and holidays. To assist the settlers the municipalities advance loans at 5 per cent to aid in the purchase of materials. More than 2,000 of these land settlement houses had been built by the end of last July in Vienna and the surrounding country.

COOPERATORS PLAN WORLD FAIR

Thirty million cooperators, representing more than 100,000,000 people, are planning a mammoth world's fair to be held from June 15 to September 15, in Ghent, Belgium. A vast program of exhibitions, athletic and dramatic activities, grand parades and entertainments on an unprecedented scale is being arranged for the benefit of the millions who will have a chance to see the sweep and variety of the world's cooperative movement.

The Ghent fair is the first world's cooperative exhibition. It marks a milestone in the international cooperative movement, which is concerned not only with bettering international economic conditions, but also laying a firm foundation for world peace.

The beautiful halls and gardens in which were held the world's fair in 1913 have been acquired by the Belgian cooperators from the city of Ghent for the cooperative

exhibition. Thirty thousand square metres of covered area will be used by the exhibits of the various cooperative consumers' societies, agricultural and industrial productive cooperatives and credit and insurance societies which will represent every important country of the world. Besides showing the achievements of cooperation, the fair will be a world market for producers' and consumers' societies, so that

visitors will be able to purchase the many cooperative products on exhibit.

It is expected that American cooperators will be represented at the Ghent Fair by the All-American Cooperative Commission, the national organization which has been an important factor in the extensive development of cooperative banks and producers' cooperatives, and the Cooperative League, representing a number of consumers' societies.

CANADIAN COOPERATIVES HAVE BIG YEAR

Famous for its sunshine and sheep, its beautiful lakes and far-stretching fields of waving wheat, Saskatchewan is fast gaining fame as the greatest cooperative province of Canada. Cooperation in Saskatchewan is a very live movement, judging by the large and increasing business conducted by a loyal group of 16,000 workers and farmers, scattered over a territory almost as large as Texas.

Last year 321 cooperatives made reports to the provincial Department of Agriculture, says the All American Cooperative Commission, showing a total turnover in cooperative distribution and marketing of well over \$4,000,000. The net surplus for the year amounted to \$111,000. On a capital investment of \$504,570 this represents a return of 22 per cent for the year. Incomplete reports for 1923 show an even greater business for the current year.

Many of the Saskatchewan cooperatives are purchasing groups that have no permanently employed staff or commercial home, but purchase carload lots of special commodities. A number of cooperatives also do a large and varied business, have their own stores and warehouses, and are connected with the Co-

operative Union of Canada in furthering the cooperative movement.

Special legislation permitted the organization of several of the largest cooperatives now operating which own extensive cooperative stock-yards at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. The Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Ltd., operates 25 creameries and six large ice cream plants throughout the province, and has established cold storage facilities in the larger centers. It is now engaged in the purchase of eggs on a cooperative basis. It also distributes about 70 per cent of the milk and cream used in the city of Regina. The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company made a net surplus last year of \$463,000 on the operation of 332 grain elevators, which marketed a total of 37,335,000 bushels of grain cooperatively for the farmers. A cooperative hail insurance company did a business of \$1,191,240 last year.

Scarcely a variety of farmers' or consumers' cooperative is lacking in the thriving Saskatchewan movement. Already the province has won front rank among its sisters in the Dominion of Canada, and has set high standards of efficiency and service for American agricultural states to follow.

WHEN YOU KNOW A FELLOW.

When you get to know a fellow, know his joys
and know his cares.
When you've come to understand him and the
burdens that he bears,
When you've learned the fight he's making and
the troubles in his way,
Then you find that he is different than you
thought him yesterday.
You find his faults are trivial and there's not
so much to blame,
In the brother that you jeered at when you
only knew his name.

You are quick to see the blemish in the distant
neighbor's style,
You can point to all his errors and may sneer
at him the while,
And your prejudices fatten and your hates more
violent grow,
As you talk about the failures of the man you
do not know.
But when drawn a little closer and your hands
and shoulders touch,
You find the traits you hated really don't
amount to much.

When you get to know a fellow, know his every
mood and whim,
You begin to find the texture of the splendid
side of him;
You begin to understand him and you cease to
scoff and sneer,
For with understanding always prejudices dis-
appear.
You begin to find his virtues and his faults
you cease to tell,
For you seldom hate a fellow when you know
him very well.

When next you start in sneering and your
phrases turn to blame,
Know more of him you censure than his busi-
ness and his name;
For it's likely that acquaintance would your
prejudice dispel,
And you'd really come to like him if you knew
him very well.
When you get to know a fellow and you un-
derstand his ways,
Then his faults won't really matter, for you'll
find a lot to praise.

—Michigan Tradesman.



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER.

BELIEVING that all of our locals would be interested in the legal action instituted by System Federation No. 90, against the Pennsylvania Railroad, we are setting out as briefly as possible, all of the matters involved in that action.

The history of the many circumstances leading up to this action is very well known to our members. Without going into detail, it may be summed up by stating that the well known attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad towards Labor Organizations, particularly those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the direct cause of the present situation. It has at all times, tried to arrogate to itself the right to say which kind of organization should exist among its employees, and how they should be represented; regardless of any provisions of law, or decisions of bodies authorized by law to deal with such matters.

It is hoped, through this action, to secure a definite understanding of just what the act holds for the employees. It will also determine if the railroads are beyond the law and can apply such sections as benefit them, and ignore the sections which do not meet with their approval. The action is being brought to recover for all employees, that to which the law says they are entitled, and which the Pennsylvania Railroad has denied them, through illegal methods.

The complainants in the case are the officers and Executive Council of System Federation No. 90, for the Organization, and as individuals, also certain other individuals who are part of one of the following classes of employees:

A. Those employees who had been laid off in a reduction in force, and when called back to work after July 1, 1921, refused to sign an acceptance of the illegal conditions established through the so-called committees, and were therefore discharged from the service of the railroad.

B. Those employees who were working at the time the railroad put into effect the illegal conditions, and who were discharged upon their refusal to sign an acceptance of such illegal conditions.

C. Those employees who signed an acceptance of the illegal conditions under duress, as a requirement for re-employment, or, of remaining in the employ of the railroad.

D. Those employees who suspended work July 1, 1922, in accordance with action taken

on vote submitted in October, 1921, which was, to suspend work if the railroad refused to comply with Decision No. 218 of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

E. Those employees who declined to avail themselves of the opportunity to suspend work and continued working for the railroad.

F. Those employees who were working for the railroad between July 1, 1921, and July 1, 1922, and whose compensation was less than that to which they were entitled under decisions of the Labor Board.

G. Those officers and representatives of the various organizations who were illegally discharged as a result of the railroad's actions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad accepted System Federation No. 90 as the duly authorized representative of the shop craft employees during Federal control, and continued that recognition afterwards. The placing of the National Agreement in effect constituted an agreement between the Pennsylvania Railroad and System Federation No. 90. Decision No. 2 of the Railroad Labor Board continued the National Agreement in full force and effect. The Pennsylvania Railroad and System Federation No. 90 were parties to that decision, and it was accepted by both and put into effect, thereby continuing contractual relations between them.

Decision No. 119 of the Railroad Labor Board ordered conferences to be held and an attempt be made to agree on rules in dispute, which was the entire National Agreement, and which dispute was before the Board because of a disagreement between System Federation No. 90 and the Pennsylvania Railroad. As the agreement was between System Federation No. 90 and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and as they were parties to the case before the Board, which was referred back by Decision No. 119, there certainly could not have been any question regarding who was to confer and attempt to agree on rules, to replace the National Agreement.

In connection with these facts, we quote Section 301 of the Transportation Act, as follows:

"Sec. 301. It SHALL be the duty of all carriers and their officers, employees, and agents to exert every reasonable effort and adopt every available means to avoid any interruption to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees or subordinate officials thereof. All

such disputes SHALL be considered and, if possible, decided in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer by the carriers, or the employees or subordinate officials thereof, directly interested in the dispute. If any dispute is not decided in such conference, it SHALL be referred by the parties thereto to the board which under the provisions of this title is authorized to hear and decide such dispute."

The Pennsylvania Railroad refused to consider the dispute as required by law; neither would they refer the dispute to the Labor Board, as the law says, SHALL be done. These flagrant violations of the very plain language of the law should be sufficient without the many other conditions involved, to secure the relief we are asking for in this action.

In preparing for and instituting this action we were not unmindful of the oft' repeated statements of the American Federation of Labor to refrain from recognizing in any way the injunction in labor disputes. We believe, however, that the many precedents established by the employers securing injunctions for any and all kind of complaints, both real and fancied, gave us every license to appeal for the same relief from the very flagrant violations of the law by the railroad. This action seemingly being the only method open to secure the justice we have so long been denied.

According to "The Labor Injunction" by John P. Frey, Editor of the Moulders Journal, the Chancellors Court or Equity Court was brought into this country along with other legal machinery from England. Its original purpose was to protect property rights where there was no common law to apply and was particularly to look after the rights of poor people who could not oppose the wealthy and influential property holders. How far the Equity Court has gotten away from that purpose is well known to all, especially those members of labor organizations who have been forced to strike to uphold their rights and find the Equity Court being used to make their efforts useless. The first injunction in a labor dispute in this country was issued in 1888. Since that time there has been a continual stream of them until now there can be found precedent for any manner of case imaginable. The employees and their organizations until very recently have contented themselves with condemning the injunction and the injustices brought about by its use, however, that has not reduced the number of injunctions and if anything we find them increasing and becoming more drastic. Therefore, some of us believe it is time to determine, by direct appeal to these same courts, if the original purpose of the courts has been submerged, or if injunctions can be secured against employers as well as employees.

Briefly the injunction prayed for in the suit instituted by System Federation No. 90 would restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its officials, their attorneys, agents, servants, associates, employees and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them, from

A. Continuing to enforce wages and conditions below those in effect June 30, 1922; from continuing piece work; from enforcing Rump Agreements.

B. From recognizing the Rump Committees and making agreements with them regarding wages and working agreements.

C. From participating in the Joint Regional Committees; from paying any Rump Committeemen or paying for the publication of Rump Agreements or by-laws.

D. From dividing the system into electoral regions; from controlling designation of representatives; from participating in the conduct of elections or printing, distributing or paying for the printing or distributing of ballots, except as authorized by the Labor Board.

E. From refusing to recognize and conferring with System Federation No. 90 as representing shop employees and from refusing to refer disagreed questions to the Labor Board; also a mandatory injunction ordering the railroad, its officers and representatives to meet and consider wages and working conditions with System Federation No. 90.

F. That the Rump Committee be enjoined from posing as representatives and from conferring or agreeing with the railroad on wages and working conditions; from representing employees before the Labor Board; from accepting money from the railroad as representatives, and from hindering the employees in the free exercise of their rights to select their own representatives in accordance with the Transportation Act.

Our complaint is based upon the railroads' violation of the Transportation Act and their refusal to recognize the decisions of the Labor Board on procedure which have been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. When the shop craft employees struck against decisions of the Board we found the Attorney General of the United States demanding an injunction that if applied literally would have made virtual slaves out of the employees. He was very desirous of telling the whole world that they would use the entire force of the Government to uphold the Labor Board and enforce the open shop. Although he and all others in similar positions have been aware of the very flagrant violations of the laws of the railroads, particularly the Pennsylvania, they have taken no steps to enforce them to obey the laws.

If you can't help don't hinder;

If you can't boost don't knock.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1923

The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of October was three less than in September. The time loss for October was greater than in October, 1922, being 55,994 working days as compared with 54,758 working days lost in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Date	No. of disputes	No. of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Oct., 1923.....	14	2,497	55,994
Sept., 1923.....	17	1,844	35,237
Oct., 1922.....	18	3,240	54,758

Twelve disputes involving 912 work-people were carried over from September. One of the disputes commencing during October terminated during the month. At the end of October, therefore, there were on record 13 strikes, photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; motermen and conductors, Niagara Falls; longshoremen along the Miramichi River, N. B., and longshoremen at Vancouver.

One strike listed in the statistical table was reported as terminated prior to October and had not previously been so reported in the earlier issues of the Labour Gazette.

The one strike which terminated during October resulted in favor of the employees. Of the two disputes commencing during the month one was against the discharge of employees and the other for increased wages and alteration in working conditions.

The record of the department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

Printing Trades in Ten Cities

The strike of printing trades in job offices in various cities, which began in the spring and early summer of 1921, for the

44-hour week, was still in progress in ten cities and involved 655 employees with a time loss of 17,685 working days.

Coal Miners, Mercoal, Alta.

On October 20, a strike of 30 coal miners occurred at Mercoal against the dismissal of two employees. It is reported that negotiations having been carried on, the men were reinstated and work was resumed on October 31.

Longshoremen, Vancouver and Other Ports in British Columbia

A strike of 1,555 longshoremen in the employ of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia occurred on October 9, for increased wages and alterations in working conditions, the agreement having expired on October 7. Negotiations were carried on but without result. The ports of Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus and Alberni were involved. It was reported that on October 15, the port at Prince Rupert became involved but that conditions there were about normal at the end of the month. At the end of October the strike remained unsettled at the other British Columbia ports.

Cooperation in the British Isles in 1922

Statistics of cooperation in Great Britain and Ireland in 1922 compiled by the Co-operative Union show that at the end of the year there were 1,321 retail distribution societies, being 31 fewer than at the end of 1921. Nineteen had gone out of existence and twelve had amalgamated with other societies. There was a total membership of 4,519,162 at the end of the year as compared with 4,548,557, the heaviest decreases being in the western and Irish sections. Share capital amounted to £73,071,598, being £1,747,204 less than at the end of 1921. The reserve funds of these societies amounted to £4,942,574, a decrease of £261,700. The total net profits amounted to £10,671,230 or £3,582,441 less than for the previous year. The productive societies increased by three. Their share capital which amounted to £1,586,487 showed an increase of £57,285, their loan capital amounting to £1,352,299 decreased by £10,243 while this trade was reduced by £1,262,510, amounting to £5,318,077 in 1922. The membership of the Irish Wholesale Society remained stationary, but there was a slight reduction in the membership of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and in the Scottish Wholesale Society. The distributive trade of the Co-operative Wholesale Society was £65,904,812 a decrease of £16,036,870, and of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society £17,009,251, a decrease of £5,031,907. These two societies show decreases in the total value of their productions and in the ratio of their productions

to their distributive trade, but in proportion to the sales of the retail societies there was a slight increase of .03 per cent for the societies combined. The total number of employees in all societies was 183,195 or 4.05 per cent of the membership. Of these 41.25 per cent were engaged in production and 58.75 in distribution, the total wage bill being \$25,586,278.

Fishermen's Cooperation in Quebec

Cooperative societies of fishermen have been organized at L'Anse aux Gascons and Newport, Quebec, under the act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature (1922, second session, chapter 36) to assist the development of the fisheries of the Province. The act created a Maritime Fisheries Bureau as a branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, the superintendent of the bureau being charged among other duties to see to the creation of fishermen's co-operative associations, their organization and opera-

tion; to supervise the preparation and inspection of fish and to furnish fishermen and fishermen's cooperative associations with all the necessary information for the preparing, keeping, transporting and placing of fish on the markets. The purpose of the new cooperative societies is to render their members independent of companies in regard to the prices obtained for fish and the cost of supplies. They are authorized to purchase rigging, boats and all articles necessary or useful to fishermen, to buy, sell, transform, transport and place fish on the market, to erect storage and other buildings required, and to establish canneries. No member may have more than 100 shares, the value of each share being \$10, and each shareholder may have only one vote at meetings of the association. After providing for a reserve fund dividends up to six per cent may be paid on capital, the remainder of the profits being divided among the members in proportion to their dealings with the association.

LABOR SMALL PER CENT OF BUILDING COST

A straight reduction of 50 per cent in the wages of labor employed on an average house that costs \$5,000 to construct would result in a saving of only \$650.

That is the answer of the United States Department of Commerce to charges circulated freely by those "higher up" in the building industry, that "exorbitant" wages entering into the cost of construction are responsible for the high prices that are making "tenants" instead of "home owners" out of people of moderate means.

Dr. John M. Fries, chief of the division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce, after a careful survey of building conditions all over the United States, gives it as his opinion that labor charges account for only 26 per cent of the construction cost of the average house.

The other costs he divides as follows: Building material 29.3 per cent; land, 19 per cent; contractor, 12.6 per cent; financing, 6.7 per cent; architect and real estate fees, 6.4 per cent.

These figures show that it is not generally possible to blame one single factor, such as labor costs, for high prices of houses," Dr. Fries explained. He contended that "while the daily wage of building tradesmen might seem high to a man employed all the year, they are not necessarily high when the seasonal character of the employment is considered."

\$1,300 Labor Cost in \$5,000 House

Taking \$5,000 as an estimated cost of constructing an average moderate priced home before it is put on the market for sale, the actual labor cost entering into the construction, on a basis of 26 per cent, represents \$1,300 of the whole. The cost of

materials, at 29.3 per cent would be \$1,465, making a total for both of \$2,765.

Add to this the sum of \$950 representing the cost of the land, if unimproved, and the combined three factors of construction costs would amount to \$3,715. That would leave \$1,285 for the average "overhead" charges. Incidentally, this "overhead" to take care of the contractor's profits, financing and fees is only \$15 below the total labor costs and offers a plausible reason for the high cost of building.

What the purchaser must pay for this house, constructed at a cost of \$5,000, is altogether a different matter. The Department of Commerce has no available figures as to the actual cost to the buyer, since the selling price would depend largely on the location of the house and the prevailing market at the time of selling.

It is clear, however, that this \$1,285 is passed on to the purchaser who must pay in addition for the dealer's profits on the sale and often plus the 3 or 4 per cent commission fee of the agent through whom he buys. If the selling price is \$6,000, a very conservative estimate for a residence costing \$5,000 to erect, the actual "overhead" above the cost of labor, material and land which the purchaser must meet out of his own pocket would be \$2,285.

Public is Fooled by Misstatements

With every advance in wages to building tradesmen the public is led to believe that the advance necessitates a corresponding increase all along the scale. For instance, a 10 per cent advance in wages, according to this theory, would add \$500 to the cost of a \$5,000 house.

In reality, it represents an insignificant

item of the whole cost, \$130 to be exact, just as the recent advance in wages to steel workers added merely a few cents to the cost of producing a ton of steel. An increase of 50 per cent in the wages of labor employed on the house in question

would actually represent \$650, or just 11 per cent of the total cost of construction and a decrease in the same proportion would simply work the other way around.—Painter and Decorator.

BIG BUSINESS PLAYS NO FAVORITES IN ITS VICIOUS PUBLICITY ATTACKS

In its weekly "Information Service," the research department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ protests against misleading publicity by business journals and employers' publications.

The church men declare that "some recent extraordinary cases of misrepresentation warrant a brief statement on the subject."

Several instances of this misleading publicity are quoted. They are along the lines of conscienceless propagandists who misrepresent the trade union movement, and who are employed by special interests and big business. It is the old policy of attacking any one who is not reactionary to the core, and who has a progressive outlook.

"Perhaps the most serious case," says the research department, "was the publication in a journal, well known in the coal trade, of a fictitious 'statement' purporting to issue from the director of the research

department concerning a formal investigation which, it was alleged, the department was about to make in the coal industry. A full list of the 'investigating committee' accompanied the announcement, including a number of persons who were considered to hold radical views.

"The 'statement' was obtained by piecing together a few remarks made by the director of research department in response to an insistent long distance telephone call, which were printed in spite of his expressed declination to make a statement for the reason that no such investigation was planned. The list of investigators were manufactured in toto. This announcement was copied by at least one financial journal in a middle western city, which was, apparently, quite innocently misled by it. How far the story went it is impossible to say."

Why we offer you the amazing VITON TREATMENT *in this special*

FREE DEMONSTRATION TREATMENT

Remarkable—almost startling results have been achieved by that latest discovery of medical science, the Viton Treatment. If you have suffered from nerve weakness, sleeplessness, sick headaches, indigestion, dizziness, poor appetite, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, that constant tired, worn out feeling, loss of flesh, bodily strength, and sexual power, and many similar difficulties, Viton offers you in exchange renewed strength and youthful vigor, steady nerves, good circulation and appetite, and the zest for active living that only those of undeniable good health can enjoy.

The success of the Viton Treatment is based upon a truly epoch making discovery: the exact relation between our glands of internal secretion and our bodily health and vigor. Keep our glands young and our bodies will as a result remain young and healthy says this discovery. And Viton does this in a simple yet remarkably effective way that has never been accomplished before.

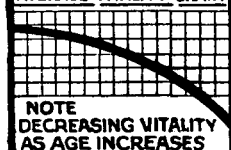
There are hundreds of people already in the brief time that Viton has been given to the public, people of all ages and conditions whom Viton has definitely restored to youthful vigor and good health. We know that we could call on any of these people and they would gladly tell you in their own words what the Viton Treatment has done for them. But we feel that this special demonstration treatment through the actual benefits it will bring you will speak more eloquently than anything either they or we could say. That is our reason for this special demonstration treatment.

Don't send a penny

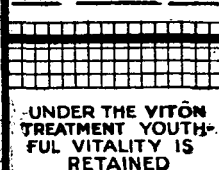
Just drop us a post card, telling us that you would like to try Viton. We will immediately send you in a plain wrapper our special 30 day Viton Demonstration Treatment. Try the treatment for 20 days entirely at our expense and if at the end of this time you are materially benefited send us \$2. But if you are not satisfied merely return the balance of the treatment and you won't owe us a penny.

THE VIVANT LABORATORIES, 5835-37E W. 22nd STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

AVERAGE VITALITY CHART



VITON VITALITY CHART



LABOR PROGRAM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A deputation representing the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, shortly after opening the provincial legislature, laid before the British Columbia Government a program of proposed labor legislation. The Government was asked to take steps to give effect to the 8-hour day law and to make it applicable to all industries in the Province; to abolish the poll tax; to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act in several particulars; to provide for insurance against unemployment; to require a medical examination of all persons engaged in the preparation of food for public consumption; to support the barbers' licensing bill now before the legislature; to establish the two-platoon system for firemen; to establish minimum wages for boys; to

provide for the posting of fair wage rates in the employment offices; to secure full civic rights for all workers residing in company towns; and to have school text books printed at the Government printing office.

The proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were, that the amount of compensation be raised from 62 1-2 per cent to 75 per cent of the average former earnings or of the difference in earning power of the injured worker before and after the accident; that there should be a medical board of appeal; that cases of hernia and strain should be specially dealt with; that the act should be broadened to cover cases of sickness due to occupation, and its scope enlarged to include casual laborers.

MADE-TO-ORDER PUBLIC OPINION IS TRACED TO SPECIAL INTERESTS

Public opinion throughout the world is largely "a manufactured article—the output of propaganda factories," said United States Senator Wheeler, of Montana, in a speech in New York City. If the public wants the truth they must pay for it, and not depend on special interests, he said.

The lawmaker declared that the day of the great personal editor is gone, and that with very few notable exceptions the magazines and newspapers are "either owned outright by the great industrial and financial interests or controlled through the advertising patronage."

"This is not a criticism of the publishing business, but an indictment of the system," said Senator Wheeler. "The publication of newspapers and magazines is a business

and is run as other business is run—for profit. This profit may be secured from general advertising patronage or it may come from some economic advantage secured through the control of public opinion.

"I think I am justified in asserting that the greatest menace to the peace and prosperity of the nations today is the flood of propaganda that fills the public press and distorts public opinion.

"As long as the public expects to get a daily paper for 2 cents or for 5 cents, the public will get just what the interests that put up the money want to give.

"If the public wants a newspaper or magazine to give it the truth it must pay for it."

WHAT A. F. OF L. DID AT PORTLAND

Here are the important decisions and actions of the American Federation of Labor convention, held in Portland, Ore.:

Declaration for determined, conscious crusade for industrial democracy.

Opposition to the Soviet tyranny and to communist propaganda in the United States.

Opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and the Fascisti.

Unseated William F. Dunne as a communist and representative of Moscow.

Directed intensification of national campaign to organize steel workers.

Directed national conference to inaugurate sweeping campaign to organize women wage earners.

Directed that assistance be given in organizing textile workers.

Demanded amendment to Constitution to prohibit child labor.

Demanded amendment to Constitution giving Congress power to re-enact laws declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

Directed greater effort than ever in coming national non-partisan political campaign and asked national and international unions to furnish generous financial support.

Denounced so-called amalgamation scheme and overwhelmingly defeated resolution introduced in its behalf.

Defeated resolutions calling for independent labor political party.

Reaffirmed demand for modification of Volstead Act.

Voted support to rehabilitation work of Veterans' Bureau.

Ordered investigation of I. W. W. and its relation to hostile employers and private detective agencies.

Directed that efforts be made to secure prohibition of use of injunction in industrial disputes in cases where no injunction would lie if no industrial dispute were in evidence.

Regarded labor banks as "helpful" and

"much nearer the people" than Wall Street, but not as a cure for industrial evils.

Pronounced in favor of continuing "friendly and cooperative" relations with American Legion.

Instructed Executive Council to present labor's demands to national political party convention for incorporation in party platforms. State federations are asked to take similar action in State political party conventions.

Called upon Federal Trades Commission to investigate practices of American Bell

Telephone Company and its "monopolistic control of the communicating industry."

Endorsed nation-wide campaign to organize office or "white collar" workers.

Directed Executive Council to call upon Federal Government to take steps to stop profiteering and reduce cost of living.

Instructed Executive Council to petition Congress for a constitutional amendment for the election of federal judges.

Selected El Paso, Texas, as the next convention city.

LABOR INJUNCTION EVIL MUST BE REMOVED

Increased agitation to curb the power of judges in contempt cases, because of the Craig incident in New York, will not affect the principle involved in the labor injunction.

The right to criticize courts is different from labor's demand that the use of the injunction be confined to its original purpose—protection of property and property rights when the plaintiff has no other remedy at law.

Labor holds that courts have no right to use their equity power (to issue injunctions) in times of strike, as this power cannot be used in personal relations.

In defense of this position labor points to the ancient rule governing the issuance of injunctions.

The rule is never violated by courts except when workers are involved in strikes.

Then the court becomes lawmaker, judge and executioner, but only applies this usurped power to workers.

If courts are compelled to grant jury trials in contempt cases, this does not weaken the court's power to issue labor injunctions.

Labor may be less subject to severe punishment before a jury—providing public passion is not aroused—but the court's power to issue labor injunctions remains unchallenged.

Wage workers oppose the labor injunction on principle, not because they fear any penalty an angry, usurping judge may inflict upon them.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Regular meeting of the International Executive Council was called to order August 7, 1923; Chairman F. J. McNulty presiding. Members present: M. J. Boyle, Geo. W. Whitford, E. Nothnagel, Frank Swor, F. L. Kelley, J. L. McBride, C. Oliver, M. P. Gordan.

Credentials to Conventions of I. B. E. W. and E. W. B. A. were checked up, and the Secretary was instructed to report on same to the Convention.

Moved and seconded, that the Chairman appoint the Audit Committee. Brothers McBride and Nothnagel appointed.

Request of Local Union No. 76 for a remission of their loan from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Moved and seconded, that the request be denied. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 83 for financial assistance. Moved and seconded, that remission of three months' per capita be granted. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 83, through Delegate Wm. Edwards, for the removal of Representatives Greene and Rohde. Moved and seconded, that the request be referred to the I. P. for his action. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 8, through Delegate Oliver Myers, for a continuation of the support of the I. O. on legal expenses, which will be incurred in appealing their injunction case to the Supreme Court. Moved and seconded, that the I. O. Officers be instructed to continue their support in Local Union No. 8's Court suit. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 6, through Brother L. C. Grasser, that a list of members be restored to good standing which they had before their lockout of 1921.

Moved and seconded, that the request be referred to the I. P. and the I. S. for investigation, and where it is found that there are any members on the list who are entitled to be restored to good standing, the I. O. Officers are hereby instructed to do so; and where it is shown that there are those on the records who are not entitled to restoration of standing, their request be denied. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 6 for payment of three weeks' difficulty benefits which they claim due them for the weeks ending August 10, 17 and 24, 1921. Moved and seconded, that request be denied, as the strike was illegal. (Motion carried.)

Report of Audit Committee read. Moved

and seconded, that report of Committee be adopted as read. (Motion carried.)

Brothers O'Neill and Silvey, of Locals 592 and 124, appeared and requested financial assistance in defense of their members who are on trial in Kansas. Moved and seconded, that the action of the I. O. in the case be endorsed, and that they be instructed not to obligate the Brotherhood further in the case. (Motion carried.)

Protest and appeal of Brother L. W. E. Kimbal, L. U. 103, concerning the election of Business Agent of L. U. No. 103, for which he was a defeated candidate, at the regular election of 1922, was received and he was given a hearing.

After careful consideration, and it appearing that subsequent to said regular election a special election was held for said office, at which Brother Kimbal was again a candidate and was defeated, and makes no complaint concerning said special election, it was de-

cided, that the question of the legality of the first regular election has become a mooted question, and that there is nothing for the Executive Council to decide; and that therefore the said protest and appeal of Brother Kimbal be disallowed.

Communication from M. J. Sullivan, with bill enclosed, received. After investigating it was moved and seconded, that the communication be answered, stating that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had paid M. J. Sullivan his salary and expenses in full up to and including the date his services terminated. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 296 for three months' remission of per capita. Moved and seconded, that request be granted. (Motion carried.)

Meeting adjourned.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

THE JUDICIAL OLIGARCHY AGAIN

By J. M. BAER

Fortunately the judicial oligarchy, which in Fascisti style, has taken the government into its own hands, often extends its usurped power beyond the American labor movement.

Mere abuses of the laws of the land, such as gagging the labor leaders and labor press; the flagrant use of injunctions to prevent workers from carrying out their constitutional rights and other autocratic court procedure against organized workers do not raise the public's ire.

But when a politician's mouth is closed by a decree from a court and the politician is thrown into jail—THEN—the newspapers loudly cry for the right of "free speech."

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court of New York gave a 60-day sentence to Comptroller Charles L. Craig, of New York City, for criticising the judge's conduct in a receivership proceeding in which the people of New York had a vital interest.

The tyrannical power of our judicial autocracy has grown to such an extent that it has become the executive and legislative branches of our Government as well as the judicial branch—the latter being the only one for which it was originally intended.

Judge-made laws are becoming so numerous by decisions of the courts that Congress may as well "lock up shop" and go home. The little oligarchy of judges—mostly corporation lawyers—has become so powerful and has violated the spirit of our institutions so often that they not only make laws but become the judge, jury and executioner.

The people of the country should force a show-down. We will have to choose between government of a few appointed job holders and a government of representatives elected by the people. Our bet is that the voters will return to the good old-fashioned American Government founded by our forefathers.

DON'T YOU GO WRONG

What if some men oppress the weak
And some are churlish when they speak,
What if some lie and cheat and steal
And profit by some shady deal,
What if some false man fools the throng,
Don't you go wrong!

What if dishonor seems to pay,
If some embezzler gets away,
Or if by favor some men climb
While patient merit bides his time;
Nothing that's false can live for long,
Don't you go wrong!

What if you fancy now and then
Life is unfair to earnest men,
That cheats grow rich and sham grows great,
Let love of right not turn to hate;
Against false whisperings be you strong,
Don't you go wrong!

You merely see the outward show
And not the suffering below,
You see the profit false men gain
But not the torment and the pain,
For cheats there is no merry song,
Don't you go wrong!

Let them grow rich, as oft they will,
Liars and cheats are liars still;
Still false is glory falsely gained,
Still shameful that by shame attained.
Nothing that's base can live for long,
Don't you go wrong!

--EDGAR A. GUEST.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

THIS is a call to duty—a call to rally every true union man to his post. Every union member has an obligation to attend every union meeting. Unions hold meetings for serious work of interest to every member. Every honest, earnest, straightforward trade unionist should be in attendance at every meeting. Go to your union meeting and stay there until the minute of adjournment. Do not stay away or run away from union meetings because some individual or some small group tries to monopolize the time of the meeting. Don't stay away because some individual or some small group tries to sidetrack attention to some rival or hostile movement—some movement designed to undermine or injure the real trade union movement.

In such cases the post of duty for every real trade unionist is in the union meeting.

There is more than personal desire at stake. There is a duty to be performed and no true trade unionist ever shirks a duty.

Go to every union meeting. Take active part. Stay to the end. If you are a delegate to the central body go there at every meeting, take part—and stay to the finish.

Trade unionists, see that the best interests of the workers are protected and advanced. See that real American trade unionism is maintained and strengthened.

Build the movement stronger. Build its spirit and its organization. Build by being on the job!



LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1	365771	365830	104	551865	552209
1	461659	462047	104	552301	552457
2	451650	451840	106	788337	78874
3	15618	17004	107	461806	461836
4	619081	619350	108	392839	392865
6	529196	529520	109	648366	648385
7	514771	514800	110	476619	476766
7	558391	558411	111	912721	912734
8a	328334	328379	112	404701	404709
8a	455481	455550	113	202742	202763
9	453301	453490	116	264286	264308
10	99376	99408	119	359678	359684
13	507263	507284	120	634297	634310
14	308379	308394	122	473644	473728
15	810723	810729	125	530071	530550
16	404106	404122	125	618301	618448
17	455981	456350	127	88056	88080
18	263617	263667	129	591982	591995
20	510805	510980	130	274784	275054
21	322649	322716	131	632215	632250
22	615301	615390	133	509573	509585
26	561497	561680	134	447301	447456
27	453522	453538	134	446551	447300
28	504391	504536	134	442328	442800
31	316848	316883	134	448051	448411
33	55911	55932	134	445801	446357
34	457830	457882	134	449466	449550
35	92767	92955	135	615118	615143
36	150738	150746	136	186347	186416
37	513371	513403	139	322057	322107
38	340543	340599	140	358061	358712
40	634051	634090	141	350460	350490
40	383352	383400	142	457270	457293
41	551116	551268	143	222608	222633
42	403378	403393	146	223217	223221
43	550296	550459	148	53773	53775
44	409281	409310	150	8694	8731
45	87106	87118	151	527952	528080
46	502852	503040	152	517221	517240
47	598271	598282	153	54560	54574
48	520721	521000	155	417155	417171
50	527150	527184	158	39968	39990
51	89311	89340	159	183452	183492
52	549889	550000	161	10784	10794
54	75462	75477	164	547386	547527
55	571938	571972	169	136160	136171
56	738139	738148	172	77264	77288
57	173775	173802	177	50064	50100
58	220847	221377	177	372901	372913
59	450591	450744	178	379861	379883
62	372620	372669	179	305323	305335
65	481591	481765	180	270111	270127
66	276361	276470	181	326215	326250
68	188939	189000	181	563551	563590
68	475801	475850	182	259483	259500
69	650661	650670	182	457051	457305
73	167541	167570	184	295360	295373
75	73394	73404	185	32555	32599
76	281670	281740	188	55106	55115
79	512705	512778	191	366991	367015
80	498568	498584	192	310153	310212
81	511378	511494	193	384051	384088
82	512163	512306	194	387042	387048
83	518164	518370	194	631801	631830
84	535065	535320	195	463152	463242
86	306491	306494	196	368191	368210
87	50763	50766	197	845191	845198
88	75137	75154	199	781684	781688
89	166657	166663	200	616923	616947
90	360151	360197	201	603046	603068
93	896314	896329	202	337141	337220
94	814437	814448	205	80943	80955
95	889328	889345	206	435999	436001
96	345423	345501	207	604242	604243
99	554663	554735	209	222998	223030
100	460057	460095	210	538596	538935
102	555417	555596	211	337866	337932
104	349368	349500	212	319178	319300
104	350224	350250	213	82464	82500
104	349291	349300	213	195001	195106
214	630301	630332	214	236907	236907
214	909007	909020	215	550941	550965
219	155116	155123	220	320199	320250
220	567301	567307	224	986731	986736
225	199938	199942	227	200506	200509
230	515064	515116	231	341	358
231	610902	610915	232	616680	616682
235	277747	277754	236	553864	553908
238	352747	352753	239	892105	892131
240	602526	602541	241	538091	538160
245	228383	228433	247	361267	361281
249	212611	212651	250	213907	213923
252	371141	371167	254	201175	201180
255	414648	414696	256	331183	331248
259	537374	537412	262	48567	48582
263	115726	115741	267	56991	56996
268	136199	136225	271	320032	320036
273	851238	851253	275	388003	388017
276	309260	309281	277	355881	355900
279	843870	843884	281	929354	929363
285	2153372	2153390	286	226815	226854
288	691772	691779	290	34122	34143
291	617770	617770	292	284881	285000
292	363632	363653	294	497613	497628
296	405601	405610	297	369373	369446
298	46729	46747	300	608351	608359
301	121142	121148	302	280674	280678
303	539728	539758	305	248772	248801
307	371546	371546	308	202201	202200
309	477664	477664	309	300016	300146
310	292798	292798	312	356145	356169
313	450541	450563	318	613129	613134
320	223171	223171	321	424131	424158
322	488024	488024	323	587801	587827
325	119144	119144	326	355574	355597
328	369018	369029	330	372001	372005
331	141425	141492	332	509284	509379
333	276825	276876	334	369916	369916
335	429722	429728	337	268823	268840
340	926901	926901	341	926901	926901

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

51

L. U.	NUMBERS
342	372312
345	827507
347	525616
348	332781
349	361077
350	518954
352	137795
353	360651
367	78378
368	849867
369	257731
371	846499
372	574920
374	358810
375	515814
377	112356
382	358317
383	89807
389	374643
390	134642
391	144522
394	388688
397	320417
400	489850
402	292144
403	112289
405	140502
406	666315
408	33606
411	392145
413	280707
417	367617
418	259805
420	85237
422	404327
423	605037
424	354638
426	386103
427	384933
428	616471
429	51564
430	383731
431	729955
432	672188
434	601163
435	567001
442	633673
443	76345
444	385808
445	363321
446	608177
449	351032
452	76871
456	94758
457	759501
458	9420
460	568107
461	175721
462	47536
465	265803
466	311743
468	295673
471	835627
473	225396
474	38852
476	181237
477	140130
479	49352
483	518524
485	502225
487	594630
492	296419
496	374401
500	382547
503	301763
504	879656
506	95062
508	352268
513	354371
517	370218
520	367236
521	29971
522	316490
522	562051
527	360469
528	503839
535	285045
536	291418
538	282121
540	141552
544	88219

L. U.	NUMBERS
552	278284
556	90813
557	317250
561	544155
563	20530
568	327141
569	527192
570	505569
571	599142
573	354631
574	371978
574	462301
575	530541
578	359535
580	449213
581	298571
583	526171
584	258694
584	475051
587	373204
588	565271
591	83471
592	363035
593	263005
594	264868
595	234265
596	52138
599	329471
601	93389
602	726550
609	491791
610	614043
614	563306
617	619806
620	473373
623	142526
625	543147
627	251979
628	405100
629	525573
631	324723
635	217200
636	617779
638	383525
641	384681
646	820178
648	394370
649	573592
651	366318
653	294599
653	365401
659	455636
660	44048
661	296119
664	56522
668	26500
669	402120
672	708933
675	199901
677	372532
679	54708
684	610607
685	47981
686	78153
688	98906
691	89563
694	620571
695	45845
695	385501
696	557626
698	381801
701	52362
702	500613
703	235991
704	63859
707	306987
710	374101
710	287694
711	638899
711	627301
712	568011
715	37931
716	282941
717	79167
717	568091
719	351972
720	435544
722	357643
723	241081
725	227310
729	14396

L. U.	NUMBERS
732	466457
733	408357
735	554439
738	563063
740	57067
741	428234
743	765542
750	519527
751	621250
752	455054
754	251033
756	437155
757	633825
758	196191
760	194474
763	385214
764	84706
765	84898
768	374701
771	330068
774	729946
781	261881
786	594362
793	271193
794	358222
794	625751
795	234845
796	217995
798	572724
802	732301
809	651345
811	359766
812	550058
817	536720
823	924778
827	39887
838	501486
840	524630
847	582332
854	198280
855	851981
857	586950
858	529988
860	580294
862	325027
863	612413
865	32087
869	53080
869	565051
870	127099
873	279704
874	645294
884	364515
890	72122
891	660191
892	305381
918	603442
919	714497
924	36786
926	220813
937	370930
938	113539
944	511985
948	24324
953	578097
956	53361
958	594918
973	516318
974	754737
978	367809
986	49567
991	611135
995	96935
997	265489
1002	25444
1004	303050
1008	163777
1016	960130
1024	73936
1030	592999
1036	607338
1037	581701
1039	606896
1042	364221
1045	279776
1054	384306
1055	330321
1057	103602
1086	321168
1087	709934
1091	163613

466490
408361
554455
563079
57072
428242
765565
519610
621253
455059
251080
437169
633835
196205
194477
385241
84733
85012
374720
330072
472971
261895
594364
271296
358257
625775
234855
218000
572738
732138
651362
359791
550070
536765
924796
39894
501516
524642
582335
198299
851996
586959
530065
580302
325057
612426
32178
53098
565060
127133
279724
645316
364519
72131
660192
305390
603443
714499
36808
220836
370908
113544
512047
24345
578132
53385
594923
516321
754742
367814
49569
611149
96935
265490
25482
303071
163778
960137
73957
607349
581800
606900
279785
384309
330332
103650
321188
709939
163630

L. U.	NUMBERS	
1098-----	718014	718015
1099-----	281074	281088
1105-----	621085	621095
1106-----	30846	30879
1110-----	623881	623885
1116-----	735617	735648
1122-----	740491	740504
1125-----	265141	265145
1131-----	365219	365237
1139-----	624873	624877
1141-----	79991	80025
1144-----	324180	324203
1145-----	311569	311571
1147-----	133655	133673
1151-----	459331	459345
1153-----	604881	
1154-----	366851	366900
1154-----	368401	368420

MISSING

8a-328351.	
38-340593-595.	
56-738138.	
59-450731-751.	
82-512256-282, 286-305.	
104-552009-010, 349370.	
150-8716-8720.	
191-366987-990.	
194-387041.	
214-630315-327, 330-331.	
225-986729-730, 732-735.	
254-371139-140.	
267-115725.	
291-34144-34149.	
335-369911-915.	
341-926900.	
397-320446-460.	
413-280731-740.	
445-363301-310.	
496-374403-405, 409, 412,	
414-416, 418, 421-422,	
425.	
568-327145, 150, 154, 160-	
161, 163, 171, 175-176,	
178, 184-185, 187, 189,	
192-193, 196, 198, 203-	
204, 206-207, 209, 211-	
212, 217-218, 221, 224,	
226, 228, 231-232, 236-	
238, 242-243, 246-247,	
251-253, 259-260, 262-	
263, 279-282, 292, 295-	
297, 300, 302, 311, 313-	
315, 319, 324-326, 329,	
332-336, 339, 341-343,	
347-349, 351-355, 362-	
363, 365, 367-368.	
602-726553.	
740-57068.	
762-84706-707.	
817-536719.	
936-220831, 834-835.	
937-307899-906.	
956-53346-360.	
1004-303051-060.	
1039-606874-895.	

L. U.	NUMBERS
1125-	265138-140.
1141-	79990.
VOID	
1-	461746, 826, 870, 907, 365772.
3-	15694, 15747, 15963, 15992, 16569, 16670, 16943, 16979, 16999.
6-	529495.
7-	514787, 558389, 400, 410.
9-	453457.
17-	456055.
20-	510817, 825, 840, 885, 955, 964.
27-	453522.
40-	362999, 383346, 384.
43-	550337.
46-	502973.
50-	527180.
56-	738146.
58-	220974, 997, 221143.
65-	481603, 709, 716, 753.
69-	650662.
81-	511435.
82-	512194-195.
84-	535172.
100-	460059.
104-	551871, 897, 552033.
107-	461809.
110-	476625, 645, 685, 747.
122-	473682.
125-	580111, 160, 223, 233.
134-	446260.
151-	528036.
155-	417159.
164-	547400, 415.
177-	50100.
193-	384072.
200-	616959.
201-	603050, 053.
202-	337151-152, 166.
210-	538916-918.
245-	538106, 157.
271-	136382, 423.
292-	617571, 590-620, 769- 770, 284834-850.
298-	369382, 423.
305-	539734.
308-	371530.
309-	477442, 512, 637-638, 202364, 404, 410.
325-	587812, 814.
332-	141476-480.
348-	332808.
352-	137800, 810.
372-	574952.
405-	140507, 516.
411-	392150, 164.
434-	601163.
435-	567013.
445-	363321.
462-	47536-537.
468-	295680.
473-	225398, 402.

L. U.	NUMBERS
500-	382568.
557-	317245.
568-	327229.
569-	527245.
571-	599157, 160.
573-	354634, 639.
574-	371997.
584-	475090, 118.
594-	264884.
625-	543136.
631-	324734, 737.
641-	384690, 724.
684-	610618.
695-	45861, 867, 878, 900.
702-	509806.
703-	235999.
710-	374103, 287700.
711-	368903-904.
725-	227340.
740-	57070.
750-	519550.
784-	261889.
793-	358247.
811-	359777.
838-	501499.
870-	127104-105.
1004-	303050.
1016-	960132.
1039-	606896-897, 900.
1045-	279780.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

40-362949-950, 979, 999,	
383210, 213, 346, 384.	
83-518145-518162.	
104-551760, 350218-222,	
350128-130, 349699-710,	
899-910, 102789.	
158-39966.	
169-136156.	
207-604240.	
227-199928-930.	
350-518940.	
388-288716.	
429-515555-560.	
536-291413-415.	
557-317237-245.	
584-258550, 688.	
625-543136.	
648-394361-365.	
651-366301, 310, 313-315.	
684-610603-605.	

BLANK

20-510979-980.	
104-551898-900, 552034-070,	
100, 170, 200.	
200-616961-970.	
202-337220.	
334-276830.	
473-225399.	
581-228614-620.	
1039-606898-899.	

RAIL WORKER, PRESIDENT MEXICO LEGISLATURE

Guillermo Fernandez, newly elected president of the national chamber of deputies, is a rail worker, member of the Federation of Mexican railroad unions. His triumph is due to the support of his fellow workers. A vote of congratulation to the rail workers of the country was unanimously voted by

the chamber and was accompanied by applause from the galleries. The parliamentary majority is eager to obtain the solid rail workers' vote in support of their candidate for the presidency of the republic, Adolfo de la Huerta, former minister of finance.

Start the New Year by taking an active interest in the business of the union. Be a worker, not a shirker.

LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

(1) Lineman. (t) Trimmers. (f) Fixture Hangers. (p.o.) Powerhouse men. (h.o.) Bridge (p.c.) Picture Oper-
 (i) Insidemen. (c) Craneman. (mt.) Maintenance. (t.o.) Telephone. Operators. ators.
 (m) Mixed. (c.s.) Cable splicers. (s) Shopmen. (r.r.) Railroad Men. (st) Studio

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(11)	St. Louis, Mo.	Tripp Smith, 3138 St. Vincent Ave.	J. J. Hartman, 4318 N. 21st St.	3001 Olive St.; 2d 4th Fridays.
(12)	St. Louis, Mo.	Ed. O'Keefe, 3000 Easton Ave.	Dan Knoll, 3000 Easton Ave.	3000 Easton Ave.; Fri.
(13)	New York, N. Y.	John Goodbody, 130 E. 16th St.	Chas. J. Reed, 130 E. 16th St.	245 E. 84th St.; Every Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m.
(m4)	New Orleans, La.	W. Graham, 308 S. Cortez St.	E. Herkimer, 3033 Chippewa St.	822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(15)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Monte Getz, 607 Bigelow Blvd.	Wm. G. Shord, 607 Bigelow Blvd.	607 Bigelow Blvd.; Every Fri.
(16)	San Francisco	H. P. Briggs, 200 Guerrero St.	J. H. Clover, 200 Guerrero St.	Building Trades Temple; Every Wed.
(17)	Springfield, Mass.	W. T. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer St.	W. J. Kenedick, 21 Sanford St.	19 Sanford St.; Every Mon.
(18)	Toledo, O.	W. C. Tracy, 3207 Cambridge Ave.	Chas. C. Potts, 1055 Orchard St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(m12)	Pueblo, Colo.	Catherine M. Reilly, 34 Hecia St., Dorchester, Mass.	Emly R. Coleman, 1192 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.	8 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(19)	Chicago, Ill.	Harry Slater, 2901 Monroe St.	L. M. Fee, 2901 Monroe St.	2901 Monroe St.
(m10)	Butler, Pa.	R. F. Knittle, 144 N. Main St.	R. E. Forsythe, 317 Elm St.	Un'td Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m12)	Pueblo, Colo.	H. J. Hutt, Box 70	Ed. Carlson, Box 70	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m13)	Dover, N. J.	Archibald Boyne, Box 278, Whar- ton, N. J.	Russell Pope, 17 West Blackwell	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(114)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. L. Huey, 130 Carrington Ave. N. E.	L. W. McClenahan, 3rd Floor, City Bldg., Ohio Federal St.	McGeah Bldg.; 1st Fri.
(115)	Jersey City, N. J.	B. A. McDonald, 87 Pallsade Ave.	A. M. Baxter, 532 Mercer St.	583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(116)	Evansville, Ind.	Frank Smith, 1506 W. Delaware	E. E. Hoskinson, 1227 S. 8th St.	315½ S. 1st St.; Every Sun.
(117)	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. McMahon, 274 E. High St.	Wm. Frost, 274 E. High St.	274 E. High St.; Every Thurs.
(118)	Los Angeles, Calif.	J. H. Bunce, 700 Hillvale Place.	F. Bartholomew, 2826 West Ave. 34th	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(1-c.s.) 20	New York, N. Y.	J. M. Jackson, 250 E. 154th St.	Leon Irving, 118 Valencia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Central Opera House; Every Friday.
(121)	Philadelphia, Pa.	John G. Farrell, 68 S. 28th St., Camden, N. J.	H. Weber, 2545 Turner St.	McDermott Hall; 1st, 3rd Friday.
(122)	Omaha, Nebr.	Sidney Slaven, 1101 No. 18th St.	Gus Lawson, 4111 N. 17th St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(126)	Washington, D. C.	Wm. F. Kelly, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	B. A. O'Leary, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts., N. W.	Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs.
(127)	Baltimore, Md.	J. Shipley, 535 E. 23d St.	T. J. Fagan, 1222 St. Paul St.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Tues.
(128)	Baltimore, Md.	S. E. Young, 1118 No. Bond St.	Fred Rose, 105 Parkinson Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday.
(129)	Trenton, N. J.	G. A. Holden, 2915 Pine Ave.	Jas. W. Pusey, 146 E. 12th St.	Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(130)	Erie, Pa.	Frank Berg, 819 E. 3d St.	Wm. Murnian, 915 E. 4th St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m31)	Duluth, Minn.	V. H. Eminger, 593 E. Franklin St.	S. M. Leidy, 558 Hazel Ave.	Trades Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m32)	Lima, Ohio	H. P. Callahan, 122 Cochran Way	J. P. Merrilles, 803 Young St.	219½ S. Main St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(m33)	New Castle, Pa.	Wm. Burns, 207 Clark St.	I. V. Young, 1231 Seneca Place.	8 N. Mill St.; Every Fri.
(134)	Peoria, Ill.	Walt G. Cramer, 104 Asylum St.	Chas. H. Hall, 104 Asylum St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(135)	Hartford, Conn.	E. J. Berrigan, Box 38, Labor Temple.	W. E. Streepy, 825½ Eye St.	104 Asylum St.; Every Fri.
(m36)	Sacramento, Calif.	Louis Allen, Box 495	Thos. F. Stanton, 61 Garden St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m37)	New Britain, Conn.	John N. Fitzgerald, 2536 Euclid Ave.	F. E. Todd, 2536 Euclid Ave.	Eagles' Hall, 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(138)	Cleveland, Ohio	Jos. Lynch, 1820 Forestdale Ave.	Bert Sutherland, 3519 W. 41st St.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(139)	Cleveland, Ohio	Roy Focht, 1929 San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif.	E. Melsel, 1321 No. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	2175 E. 9th St.; Every Thurs.
(140)	Hollywood, Calif.	R. Left, 322 Rhodsieland St.	G. C. King, 480 Olympic Ave.	6412 Hollywood Blvd.; Every Thurs.
(141)	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Brigham, 1225 Miller St.	W. T. Gardiner, 1025 Mohawk	270 Broadway; Tues.
(142)	Utica, N. Y.	P. J. Ceris, P. O. Box 416	T. Keating, P. O. Box 416	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(143)	Syracuse, N. Y.	F. Miller, 1192 E. Main St.	W. A. Buckmaster, 306 Parsells Ave.	149 James St.; Fri.
(m44)	Rochester, N. Y.	John Allison, 85 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.	James R. Davison, 254 Rodney St.	Fraternal Bldg., 2d, 4th Fridays.
(145)	Buffalo, N. Y.	H. E. Laughlin, Room 317, Labor Temple.	Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Temple.	48 No. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(146)	Seattle, Wash.	J. E. Johnson, Box 102	H. L. Rudy, Box 102	Room 10, Labor Temple; Wed.
(147)	Sioux City, Ia.	Chas. Fahrenkrog, Labor Temple.	F. C. Ream, 1251 E. 17th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(148)	Portland, Ore.		G. Wagner, 1110 Ranelagh Way, Piedmont, Calif.	Hall "F"; Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(149)	Oakland, Calif.		Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(151)	Peoria, Ill.	T. Burns, 206 No. Main St., E. Peoria, Ill.	Edw. A. Schroeder, 262 Wash. St.	400 No. Jefferson; 2nd and 4th Thurs.
(152)	Newark, N. J.	Harry Stevenson, 296 S. Orange Ave.		262 Washington St.; Every Tues.
(153)	Kansas City, Mo.	E. J. Phippin, 623 Ohio St., Kansas City, Kans.	Chas. O. Cotton, 3526 Flora Ave.	Labor Temple; Tuesday.
(154)	Columbus, Ohio	W. L. Davis, 1204 No. 6th St.	C. L. Williams, Box 113, Worth- ington, Ohio.	527 1-2 W. Broad St.; 2d Tues.
(m55)	Des Moines, Ia.	G. Cook, 3300 2d St.	Ike Johnson, 1353 Sheridan Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues.
(156)	Erie, Pa.	A. M. Schick, 1111 Walnut St.	E. N. Falls, 1109 E. 30th St.	17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed.
(157)	Salt Lake City, Utah	F. J. McAfee, 415 2d Ave.	W. E. Fellows, 693 So. 6th St. E.	Labor Temple; every Thursday.
(158)	Detroit, Mich.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple.	55 Adelaide St.; Tues.
(159)	Dallas, Tex.	W. H. Melton, Labor Temple.	Wm. Canze, Route "D," Box 389	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(160)	San Antonio, Texas.	Frank M. Howry, 105 German St.		Trade Council Hall; Every Wed.
(162)	Youngstown, Ohio	Benj. B. McQueen, 26 No. Gar- land Ave.		223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m63)	Warren, Pa.	F. M. Scheaffer, 207 Jackson Ave.	A. A. Keller, 116 Main Ave.	S. B. of A. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m64)	Youngstown, Ohio	Bert Walsh, Box 195	Leo Witt, P. O. Box 195	Resh Hall; Tues.
(165)	Butte, Mont.	Clem Burkard, 2102 So. Main St.	C. E. Medhurst, Box 846	26 West Granite St.; Every Fri.
(m66)	Houston, Tex.	R. P. Waring, 2615 Saltus St.	W. P. Boger, P. O. Box 454	Labor Temple; Every Wed., 8 p. m.
(m67)	Quincy, Ill.	Warren Hartzele, 801 Adams St.	B. J. Flotkoetter, 727 N. 18th St.	Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(168)	Denver, Colo.	Jack Flattery, 149 Meade St.	P. J. Kelly, 3112 Raleigh	1737 Champa St.; Every Mon.
(169)	Dallas, Tex.	J. L. Walker, P. O. Box 827	D. D. Betts, P. O. Box 827	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(171)	Columbus, Ohio	F. A. Neffe, P. O. Box 1092	R. W. Michael, Box 1082	473½ No. High St.; every Wed.
(172)	Waco, Tex.	T. S. Cox, Box 814	Claude Doyle, P. O. Box 814	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(173)	Spokane, Wash.	J. J. Kline, E. 914 Erwin	W. A. Grow, 5208 Jefferson St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)74	Danville, Ill.	Leslie Cunningham, 722 Bryant Ave.	W. S. Weaver, 303 N. Alexander St.	109½ E. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l)75	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Leslie Watson, 147 Highland St.	Chas. Anderson, 1422 Wilcox Park Drive.	Trades and Labor Hall; Fri.
(l)76	Tacoma, Wash.	A. J. Newton, Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway.	E. W. Williamson, Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway.	3d Thurs.
(cs)78	Cleveland, Ohio	J. S. Sheldon, Suite 3, 5902 Quinby Ave.	Leo A. Conners, 1916 Castalia Ave., N. E.	Dundavies Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)79	Syracuse, N. Y.	James Fitzgerald, 613 McBride.	James E. Dibble, 319 Craddock St.	Myers Hall; Fri.
(m)80	Norfolk, Va.	Ray Swartz, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave.	T. J. Gates, 846 41st St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Wed.
(l)81	Seranton, Pa.	Ray Swartz, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave.	Wm. Daley, 822 Prospect Ave.	Owls Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)82	Dayton, Ohio	J. W. Howell, R. R. No. 1.	Robt. Brown, 209 E. Pease Ave.	W. Carrollton, Ohio.
(l)83	Los Angeles, Calif.	J. P. Ripton, 510 S. Maple Ave.	R. C. Collier, 510 S. Maple Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m)84	Atlanta, Ga.	J. L. Carver, Box 662.	T. E. Elder, Box 662.	112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs.
(cs)85	Schenectady, N. Y.	Fred E. Schmidt, 405 Pleasant St.	C. V. Platto, 32 Front St.	258 State St.; 3d Fri.
(w)86	Rochester, N. Y.	J. J. Downs, 129 Pennsylvania Av.	A. L. Knauf, 31 Wilmington St.	Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed.
(rr)87	Newark, Ohio	Fred D. Haynes, 45 N. Arch St.	G. E. Fagg, 209 No. Buena Vista St.	Engineers' Hall, E. Church St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)88	Chillicothe, Ohio	Cliff Mortimer, 430 Western Ave.	R. B. Maddox, 98 Maple Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)89	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Cliff Mortimer, 430 Western Ave.	W. V. Synnnes, Box 82.	Rm. 13, E. of P. Bldg. Market and Wash.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l)90	New Haven, Conn.	Wm. Dedrick, 96 Church St.	H. Wyatt, 215 Meadow St.	215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Howard Roush, 501 1st Ave., Station "A"	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Fowler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)94	Kewanee, Ill.	Otto West, 1022 Rockwell St.	O. G. Smith, 852 Pine St.	1022 Rockwell St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)95	Joplin, Mo.	N. Graham, 713 Moffett Ave.	W. E. Hough, 2222 Cornum Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)96	Worcester, Mass.	E. A. Lynch, 62 Madison St.	Jas. Rice, 62 Madison St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)98	Philadelphia, Pa.	J. S. Meade, 1807 Spring Garden St.	W. S. Goldshall, 1807 Spring Garden St.	1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues.
(l)99	Providence, R. I.	C. F. Smith, 11 Chestnut St.	Jas. B. Kennedy, 11 Chestnut St.	11 Chestnut St.; Every Mon.
(m)100	Fresno, Calif.	O. D. Fischer, 1917 Toulumme.	O. D. Fischer, 1917 Toulumme.	1917 Toulumme; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l)101	Cincinnati, Ohio	Ben Lloyd, 5121 Globe Ave., Norwood, Ohio.	Louis H. Helfferich, 556 York St.	1313 Vine St.; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(l)102	Paterson, N. J.	Robt. Ficker, 461 Edison St.	C. Campbell, Westendyke, N. J.	305 Van Houten St.; Every Friday.
(l)103	Boston, Mass.	Frank R. Sheehan, 30 Faxon St., East Boston.	J. T. Pennell, Seaside Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave., Berkeley St.	Wells Memorial Hall; Every Wed.
(l)104	Boston, Mass.	H. W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St., Malden, Mass.	E. McEachern, 9 Appleton St., Cambridge, Mass.	Paine Mem Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)106	Jamestown, N. Y.	S. C. Keller, 801 Washington St.	F. J. Kruger, 869 Spring St.	Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon.
(m)107	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Ellis Cribbs, 1519 Lake Drive, S. E.	A. E. Greiner, 441 Storrs St. S. E.	Trades and Labor Hall; every Tues.
(m)108	Tampa, Fla.	H. L. Barrs, 303 Main St., West Tampa, Fla.	J. E. Ellis, Box 662.	Ross and Nebraska Ave.; Fri.
(l)109	Rock Island, Ill.	J. C. Curry, 1614 28th Ave., Moline, Ill.	A. Asplund, 807 29th St.	Industrial Hall; 4th Mon.
(l)110	St. Paul, Minn.	E. L. Duffy, New Labor Temple.	R. W. Holmes, New Labor Temple.	406 So. Franklin St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)111	Denver, Colo.	Chas. Groves, 2921 Valjeio.	W. E. Sutton, 1317 11th St.	1737 Champa; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l)112	Louisville, Ky.	Wm. Gesseldine, 3197 W. Jefferson St.	Wm. Gesseldine, 3197 W. Jefferson St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)113	Colo. Springs, Colo.	E. E. Norman, 720 S. Tejon.	Tom Mackey, 605 E. Willamette.	Rm. 312, Woolworth Bldg.; Every Fri.
(m)114	Fort Dodge, Ia.	Theo. Worts, 540 4th Ave., No.	Herman Brown, 835 9th Ave., So.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l)116	Fort Worth, Tex.	Chas. Shyro, 111 East 3d St.	H. S. Broiles, 201 Jennings Ave.	Musicians' Hall; Every Tues.
(m)117	Elgin, Ill.	J. Costello, 732 Cedar Ave.	J. W. Hilton, 323 Perry St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)119	Temple, Tex.	A. C. Hornum, 1111 So. 2nd St.	H. S. Newland, 596 S. 11th.	Over Busy Bee; 2nd, 4th Sun.
(m)120	London, Ont., C.	Walter Costello, 497 Quebec St.	L. G. Smith, 807 Maitland St.	C. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)122	Great Falls, Mont.	Wm. A. Reutschler, Box 385.	E. L. Baker, Box 385.	Painters' Hall; Every Tues.
(l)124	Kansas City, Mo.	E. W. Kaufman, 1302 E. 41st St.	H. N. Taylor, 2321 Jackson Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m)125	Portland, Oreg.	D. B. Sigler, 498 Labor Temple W.	E. Bates, 498 Labor Temple W.	Labor Temple; Hall "C," 4th and Jefferson; 2nd, 4th Friday.
(m)127	Kenosha, Wis.	Ray Thornton, 432 Florence St.	Ray Thornton, 432 Florence St.	German-American Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(m)129	Clyria, Ohio	Fred Brown, P. O. Box 335.	Raymond K. Simms, P. O. Box 335.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l)130	New Orleans, La.	T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St.	H. M. Muller, 810 Henry Clay Ave.	822 Union St.; Every Fri.
(m)131	Kalamazoo, Mich.	O. B. Brown, 201 N. West St.	R. W. Hughes, 213 No. Rose St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)132	Middletown, N. Y.	Ray Cullen, 17 East Ave.	J. Heide, 38 Wallkill Ave.	Guthrie Bldg.; 1st Thurs.
(l)134	Chicago, Ill.	Robt. Brooks, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Syl. Williams, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Union Park Temple; Every Thurs.
(m)135	La Crosse, Wis.	R. A. Hill, 609 No. 10th St.	Theo. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St.	127 Jay St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l)136	Birmingham, Ala.	A. H. Vickers, 2915 Ave. "H"	C. M. Baker, 2322 Lister's Ave.	127 Jay St.; Every Fri.
(l)137	Albany, N. Y.	Leola Howard, 606 3rd St.	Frank Roberts, 271 Main St.	130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues.
(m)139	Elmira, N. Y.	Irving E. Jensen, 715 Park Place	Emil Maderhak, 369 W. 5th St.	Painters Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)140	Schenectady, N. Y.	H. A. Boink, 620 Smith St.	Chas. Dickson, R. P. D. No. 7.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l)141	Wheeling, W. Va.	J. K. Thompson, 3529 Chapline	E. Hagen, 2230 Jacob St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(to)142	Boston, Mass.	Wm. P. Scully, Rm. 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Wm. Glacken, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Room "B" Tremont Bldg.; Fri.
(l)143	Harrisburg, Pa.	A. H. Morrow, 410 Hummel St.	Ira Davis, 1272 State St.	321 Market St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)146	Decatur, Ill.	F. Gersch, Box 431.	F. Gersch, Box 431.	Carpenters' Hall, 269 No. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(rr)148	Washington, D. C.	G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St.	G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St. S. E.	414 10th St. S. E.; 4th Fri.
(l)150	Waukegan, Ill.	P. S. E. Wilcox, 19 Deerpath Ave., Lake Forest, Ill.	W. F. Vetter, 401 McDaniel Ave., Highland Park, Ill.	218 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l)151	San Francisco, Calif.	J. Hansen, 21 Ramond St.	Geo. Flatley, 112 Valencia St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs.
(rr)152	Deer Lodge, Mont.	J. V. Steinberger, Box 522.	John Ward, Box 713.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l)153	South Bend, Ind.	Louis Shannon, Lock Box 131.	Otto Dietl, Box 131.	121½ No. Main St.; Every Thurs.
(l)154	Davenport, Ia.	Wm. Thompson, 627 E. 12th St.	R. C. Hemphill, 3125 Brady St.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)155	Okla. City, Okla.	R. R. McIlhen, 21 West 8th St.	R. R. McIlhen, 21 W. 8th St.	Carpenters' Hall; Tues.
(l)156	Fort Worth, Texas.	J. C. McMill, Box 251.	Chas. Frankhausen, Box 251.	Musicians' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)158	Green Bay, Wis.	H. A. Meetz, 314 Crooks St.	Jas. Gerhard, 1298 Crooks St.	213 N. Wash.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)159	Madison, Wis.	W. C. Friedman, 113 So. Carroll St.	A. H. Nelson, 1322 Randall St.	Madison Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l)161	Greenfield, Mass.	Jos. Swatara, 79 3rd St., Turner Falls, Mass.	Maurice P. Roscoe, Box 123, So. Deerfield, Mass.	Labor Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr)162	Kansas City, Mo.	H. W. Eaton, 1212 Broadway.	Arthur Taylor, 4314 Westport	Carmens' Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m)163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Harold V. Deubler, 31 So. Bennett St., Kingston, Pa.	Edw. McMillan, 88 S. Bennett St., Washington Post Office, Kingston, Pa.	21 Simon Long Bldg.; Every Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1)164	Jersey City, N. J.	Frank B. Merlana	Maxwell Bublitz, 731 Hoffman Place, No. Bergen, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.; Fri.
(1)166	Lincoln, Nebr.	R. L. Rigger, Labor Temple	J. P. Evans, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)169	Fresno, Calif.	Walter Egli, 1607 So. 9th St.	L. W. Lanson, Box 152	1917 Trucking; 2d Tues.
(1)172	Newark, Ohio	T. E. Budde, 178 No. 9th St.	Charles H. Marsh, Box 95, Jacksontown, Ohio	Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m)173	Ottumwa, Ia.	J. E. Cherry, 418 So. Schuyler	L. C. Stiles, Box 153	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)176	Chattanooga, Tenn.	J. C. Flourier, 514 Lansing St.	W. M. Williams, 308 E. 4th St.	(Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)176	Joliet, Ill.	K. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St.	R. G. Worley, 104 Cagwin Ave.	Schuettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)177	Jacksonville, Fla.		E. C. Valentine, Box 475, So. Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
(1)178	Canton, Ohio	J. Swartz, 1116 Auburn Pl., N. W.	Jas. Strow, 1725 14th St., S. W.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1)179	Norristown, Pa.	Wm. Fritz, 731 W. Lafayette St.	L. E. Whitman, 702 Stanbridge	Norristown Cooperative Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)180	Vallejo, Calif.	W. A. Durnall, Home Acres	E. C. Reed, 320 Farragut Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(1)181	Utica, N. Y.	Wesly Walsh, 7 Frederick St.	Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(bo)182	Chicago, Ill.	A. J. Cullen, 2816 Hillock Ave.	Geo. McLaughlin, 307 No. Franklin St.	19 W. Adams St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)183	Lexington, Ky.	J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave.	L. D. Kitchen, 367 Rose St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)184	Galesburg, Ill.	Hugh Marry, 290 West 2d St.	A. F. Stilson, 1217 N. Ceader St.	Richardson & Marry Elec. Co., 1st Mon.
(m)185	Helena, Mont.		W. S. McCann, Box 267	Fratern Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(s-m)186	Gary, Ind.	Frank Lawrence, Box 32	W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)187	Oshkosh, Wis.	P. E. Thompson, 70 Cherry Ave.	E. B. Nichol, 127 Central Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)188	Charleston, S. C.	T. A. Corby, S. W. cor. King and Fishburne Sts.	W. F. Schulken, 17 Poplar St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)191	Everett, Wash.	O. Almy, Labor Temple	J. M. Gibbs, 3119 Oakes Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(1)192	Pawtucket, R. I.	Jas. Trainor, P. O. Box 123	Andrew Thompson, 38 South St.	21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)193	Springfield, Ill.	W. L. Hinkle, 120 So. Glenwood Ave.	F. C. Huse, 625 W. Herndon St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)194	Shreveport, La.	L. E. Rogers, Box 740	H. C. Rogers, Box 740	Majestic Bldg.; Mon. Night.
(bo)195	Milwaukee, Wis.	Jos. B. Veit, 479 14th Ave.	Louis Brandes, 1237 5th St.	300 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m.
(1)196	Rockford, Ill.	S. Sassali, 787 N. 1st St.	Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St.	Machinists Bldg.; Every Fri.
(1)197	Bloomington, Ill.	Clarence Botsfield, 1204 E. Washington St.	L. E. Reed, 620 S. Clinton	308½ W. Front St.; 4th Wed.
(m)199	Oskaloosa, Iowa		J. H. Jamison, 109 F. Ave., W. Ed. A. Mayer, 603 E. 4th Ave.	Trades Labor Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)200	Anaconda, Mont.	Thomas Roe, Box 483	C. A. Pearson, R. R. No. 1	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri.
(m)201	Connersville, Ind.	Clyde Webster, 219 E. 2d St.	John T. Danehy, 119 Evans St.	Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(c)202	Boston, Mass.	Wm. C. Crane, 533 Pleasant St., Bridgewater, Mass.	John T. Danehy, 119 Evans St.	Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)205	Omaha, Nebr.	A. N. Mueck, 3121 Francis St.	Frank Speed, 2761 Bart St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)206	Jackson, Mich.	J. W. Hinton, 104 Gilson Pl.	E. Wideman, 537 S. Park Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)207	Stockton, Calif.	R. Warner, P. O. Box 141	A. S. Toland, Box 141	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)209	Logansport, Ind.	P. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland Ave.	H. Whipple, 121 Humphrey St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st Friday.
(1)210	Atlantic City, N. J.	R. L. Stafford, 3 East Seeds Ave. Pleasantville, N. J.	Harry C. Holliday, 116 No. So. Carolina Ave.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues.
(1)211	Atlantic City, N. J.	W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave.	W. H. Heppard, 39 Marshall St.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon.
(1)212	Cincinnati, Ohio	W. B. Slater, 2790 Beckman St.	Arthur Liebenrood, 1330 Walnut	Labor Temple, 1st, 3d Wednesdays.
(to)213	Vancouver, B. C.	D. S. Pallen, 1811 Trafalgar St.	E. H. Morrison, 148 Cordova St., W.	148 Cordova St. W.; Mon.
(rr)214	Chicago, Ill.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison	J. A. Cruise, 3221 Crystal St.	1122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1)215	Chicopee, N. Y.	Clarence Fay, 16 Langrange Ave., Arlington, N. Y.	Chas. Smith, 74 Deland St.	Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)217	Trenton, N. J.	J. J. Hines, 24 Southard St.	Jos. A. Wohlwend, 233 Academy	Ribsam Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)218	Sharon, Pa.	A. Billig, 520 Bell Ave.	Geo. Keetley, 447 Harrison St.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)219	Ottawa, Ill.	Joe Malshofer, 9211 W. Jackson St.	Walter C. Lindeman, 228½ W. Madison St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1)220	Akron, Ohio	R. C. Betteridge, 265 West North St.	Geo. Embrey, 569 Marview Ave.	5 E. Buchtel Ave.; Every Mon.
	Medicine Hat, Alta.		R. Towley Box 312	
(1)223	Brockton, Mass.	Matthew J. Brennan, Jr., 1 East Main St., Avon, Mass.	A. B. Spencer, 91 River St., W. Bridgewater, Mass.	Rm. 26, 126 Main; Every Wed.
(1)224	New Bedford, Mass.	Geo. Sanderson, 683 Brock Ave.	J. H. Griffin, 69 Morgan St., Fairhaven, Mass.	Theatre Bldg.; Mon.
(1)225	Norwich, Conn.		J. W. Nichols, 36 Lafayette St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon., Norwich; 2nd Tues., Westerly.
(1)226	Topeka, Kans.	C. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid Ave.	J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)227	Sapulpa, Okla.	Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 981	H. E. Broome, Box 56	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m)229	York, Pa.	H. W. Deardorff, 226 So. Richmond Ave.	Geo. Small, 454 Prospect St.	York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(m)230	Victoria, B. C.	F. Shapland, 88 Willington Ave.	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(1)231	Sioux City, Ia.	R. J. Gibbons, 2401 E. 8th St.	C. R. Price, 2211 So. Cypress St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)232	Kaukauna, Wis.	Wm. Reardon, 140 E. Tobacco St.	Nick Mertes, 519 Whitney St.	Corcoran Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)233	Newark, N. J.		H. W. Herriger, 456 Springfield Ave.	262 Wash. St.; Wed.
(1)235	Taunton, Mass.	Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St.	F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)236	Streator, Ill.	Elmer C. Cate, 1010 N. Bloomington St.	Ed Scens, 314 W. Grant St.	306 E. Main St.; Alternate Wed.
(1)237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	H. A. Schmitz, 455 5th St.	C. Beckett, 749 Pierce Ave.	Orioles Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1)238	Asheville, N. C.	A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood Rd., W.	B. Murdock, Box 24, W.	Teagues Drug Store; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)239	Muscatine, Pa.	Paul Williamson, Labor Temple	F. B. Long, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(m)240	Muscatine, Iowa	Chas. G. Erdman, 123 W. Front	Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St.	Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)241	Ithaca, N. Y.	H. C. Rose, 392 Center St.	L. J. Culligan, 313 Washington	Cor. State & Cayuga Sts.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1)242	Toledo, Ohio	William Barner, 551 Norwood Ave.	Oliver Myers, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(m)246	Steubenville, Ohio	E. V. Anderson, P. O. Box 700	J. M. Wines, Box 700	Over Georges Restaurant; Mon.
(s)247	Schenectady, N. Y.	Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty	Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall; 4th Tuesday.
(m)248	Orlando, Fla.	C. J. Lantz, 508 N. Hughey St.	W. P. Howell, Box 1267	
(1)250	San Jose, Calif.	S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St.	S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(1)252	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Bruce Krum, 915 Dewey Ave.	Ed. Hines 1211 White St.	Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)253	St. Louis, Mo.	J. F. Lawler, 1918a Bacon St.	Edward P. Carr, 3112S Morgan-ford Rd.	Rock Springs Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)254	Schenectady, N. Y.	M. T. Northup, 6 Forest Rd.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St.	253 State St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)255	Ashland, Wis.	S. J. Talaska, 2899 W. Sanborn Ave.	C. F. Morley, 217 East 2d St.	Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed.
(m)256	Fitchburg, Mass.	C. C. Boyer, 4 So. St. Mary's St.	Harry L. Frye, 21 East St.	C. L. U. Hall, 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)258	Providence, R. I.	W. F. Chamberlain, 36 Rhoades St., Pawtucket, R. I.	Walter Barrows, 210 Bucklin St., Pawtucket, R. I.	21 No. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1)259	Salem, Mass.	P. J. Dean, Box 251	Roy Canney, Box 251	145 Essex St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)260	Baltimore, Md.	Frank Pope, 73 Grandview Ave.	Irwin D. Hiestand, 506 Oakland Ave.	Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)262	Plainfield, N. J.	Geo. Meyers, 520 Wilbur St.	Russell Hann, 1315 Murray Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)263	Dubuque, Iowa	H. H. Cruise, 2314 Randolph St.	William Koch, 2740 Elm St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)265	Lincoln, Neb.	Harry Inch, 1301 S. Ohio St.	Oscar Schuch, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1)266	Sedalia, Mo.	A. V. Gould, 521 Chrysler Ave.	C. B. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(c)267	Schenectady, N. Y.	H. P. Buzby, 98 Warner St.	J. W. Cain, Route No. 6	258 State St.; Last Sat.
(m)268	Newport, R. I.	Jos. Powers, 112 So. Broad St.	F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St.	Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1)269	Trenton, N. J.	B. T. Wilson, 339 N. Lawrence Ave.	Jos. Powers, 112 S. Broad St.	Electricians' Hall; Every Mon.
(m)271	Wichita, Kans.	Fay R. George, 209 Elm St.	Wass W. Chiles, Box 435	119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(m)273	Clinton, Iowa	W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St.	R. C. Oelsen, 220 Ash St.	Tri City File Bldg.; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(1)275	Muskegon, Mich.	H. E. Tilton, 1920 Tower Ave.	Geo. Boujennoor, 85 E. Isabella	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)276	Superior, Wis.	H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio.	C. O. Boswell, 2421 John Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)277	Wheeling, W. Va.	J. B. Ward, 317 West Main St.	L. Emids, 41 38th St.	1506 Market St.; Every Thurs.
(rr)279	Grafton, W. Va.	Loren Read, 322 Milton St.	T. D. Moran, 521 W. Washing.	136 W. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)281	Anderson, Ind.	Biley Quince, 423 W. 2d St.	Ed. Thompson, 1916 Jefferson St.	Red Men's Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(m)285	Peru, Ind.	Fred Heartel, Glenwood Pl.	J. B. Johnson, 515 E. 5th St.	Labor Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)286	New Albany, Ind.	Ed. Smith, 2647 Monroe Ave.	Francis H. Welch, 2019 Elm St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)287	Ogden, Utah	W. H. Mevis, 1203 Randolph St.	W. H. Webb, 314 Oak St.	Eagles' Hall; 1st Wed.
(m)288	Waterloo, Iowa	Fred A. Smith, Cassleberry Elect. Company.	L. J. Mosley, Keener Elect. Co.	Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs.
(m)290	Bartlesville, Okla.	C. E. Gardner, Box 525	R. F. Murphy, Box 525	Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.; 1st and 3d Mon.
(m)291	Boise, Idaho	D. E. Shore, 225 So. 5th St.	G. W. Alexander, 225 S. 5th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1)292	Minneapolis, Minn.	L. H. Mahood, Box 707	L. H. Mahood, Box 707	225 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)294	Hibbing, Minn.	Ben A. Pearson, 1814 Maple St.	F. H. Beale, 421 West 3rd St.	Public Library; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1)295	Little Rock, Ark.	John Hayward, 119 Manning.	Ora A. Keith, 1659 Main St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(m)296	Berlin, N. H.	Leroy M. Henderson, 12 So. Constitution St.	Howard Pickett, 332 Constitution	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)297	Emporia, Kans.	R. P. Benson, 601 Pine St.	W. S. Young, 1302 Kentucky St.	412 Commercial St., every Mon.
(m)298	Michigan City, Ind.	Ray Andrews, 10 Holley St.	A. Dickens, 50 Aspen St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1)300	Auburn, N. Y.	T. A. Collins, 2309 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.	T. A. Collins, 2309 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.	Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)301	Texarkana, Texas	G. H. Armstrong, Box 574	C. J. Campbell, 707 Los Juntas	Maccabees Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)302	Martinez, Calif.	F. W. Anderson, Box 45	Thos. Dealy, 108 York St.	Moose Hall; Sat.
(m)303	St. Catherine's, Ont., Can.	G. G. Taylor, 717 E. Jefferson St.	E. R. Bradley, 3406 Eutopia St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)304	Greenville, Texas	Harry C. Smith, 221 Columbia St.	M. Braun, 1525 Taylor St.	City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1)305	Fort Wayne, Ind.	C. Hudson, P. O. Box 522	John E. Resley, R. F. D. No. 1	Federation Hall; Every Mon.
(m)307	Cumberland, Md.	C. A. Miley, 222 Arcade Bldg.	Fred Bostel, P. O. Box 522	Allegheny Trades Hall; Thurs.
(m)308	St. Petersburg, Fla.	F. Purdy, 3754 Inverness St.	B. S. Reid, 222 Arcade Bldg.	L. O. O. M. Hall; Wednesday.
(m)309	E. St. Louis, Ill.	L. S. Jones, 31 Hartman St.	F. G. Hurst, 3043 W. 43rd Ave.	535 Collinsville Ave.; Every Thurs.
(m)310	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	B. B. Everhart, 1618 N. Main St.	L. S. Jones, 31 Hartman St.	Labor Temple; Mon.
(rr)311	Chattanooga, Tenn.	G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St.	G. L. Anderson, 814 W. 7th St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1)312	Spencer, N. C.	R. B. Parsons, Apt. No. 13, 1807 3rd Ave.	C. C. Hoback, 632 6th St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(m)313	Wilmington, Del.	B. R. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn.	E. H. Turner, 305 Caldwell Ave.	3rd Ave. & 8th St.; every Thurs.
(1)317	Huntington, W. Va.	O. L. Anderson, 705 State St.	Edw. Krainik, 1210 Huron St.	319 1/2 Gay St.; 4th Tues.
(rr)318	Knoxville, Tenn.	Edw. Blaine, 9th St.	Earl Gasen, 655 Marquette St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)320	Manitowoc, Wis.	Russell Thompson, 423 So. Durbin St.	F. J. Carr, 1130 So. Spruce St.	Post Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)321	LaSalle, Ill.	J. W. Clark, 321 Clematis Ave.	Stephen L. Harmon, 306 Evernia St.	Labor Temple; every Monday.
(m)322	Casper, Wyo.	Jas. Hastings, 35 Mitchell Ave.	Edw. B. Lee, Box 25, Johnson City, N. Y.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m)323	W. P. Beach, Fla.	Jos. Hutton, 42 Forest St.	E. A. McComiskey, 317 Lawrence St.	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)325	Blughamton, N. Y.	Wm. H. Davis, Box 25	E. E. Roberts, Route 1, Box 56B	Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri.
(1)326	Lawrence, Mass.	S. Waterman, 38 East 4th St.	Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th	Manhattan Hotel, Cor. Garden and Boy-
(m)327	Pensacola, Fla.	G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St.	G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St.	len St.; 1st Tues.
(m)328	Oswego, N. Y.	J. B. Sanders, 209 A St.	R. F. Hayter, 609 Dearborn St.	Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)329	Shreveport, La.	Frank Schellley, 707 Morris St.	Edw. A. Stock, 528 S. 2d St.	Majestic Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)330	Lawton, Okla.	G. A. Morrison, 317 Deering Ave.	M. E. Crossman, 85 Market St., Suite 33.	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues.
(1)332	San Jose, Calif.	S. P. Armstrong, 402 W. 7th St.	F. L. McVickers, 505 E. 21st St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1)333	Portland, Me.	F. S. Lefly, 491 E. Commercial	C. B. Patterson, 401 E. Commercial.	Fybian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)334	Pittsburg, Kans.	John B. Lund, 1414 Fairchild Ave.	C. B. Custer, 1528 Poynty Ave.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(m)335	Springfield, Mo.	E. G. McGinnis, 1910 Stevens St.	G. A. Fitchner, Box 532	Service Elect. Co.; last Sat.
(m)336	Manhattan, Kans.	Jerry Gleason, 521 1-2 W. Gandy St.	B. W. Baldwin, 809 W. Wood-	202 No. Central Ave.; 1st and 3rd Wed.
(rr)337	Parsons, Kans.	Wm. Hurlston, 223 Noral St., S.	C. D. Doughty, 137 W. Francis St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)338	Denison, Texas	A. H. Feeley, Labor Temple	F. R. Merwin, 2332 Castro Way.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)339	Ft. Wm., Ont., Can.	H. A. Bisbee, P. O. Box 276	W. G. Erickson, 124 E. Call St.	Labor Temple; Mon.
(1)340	Sacramento, Calif.	J. H. Kettelake, Box 573	Murray S. Johnson, 805 Lincoln Ave.	Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)341	Livingston, Mont.	A. D. Denny, 406 No. Claiborne St.	J. B. Williams, Box 573	Trades & Labor Hall; Every Fri.
(m)342	Middletown, Ohio	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand Ave.	S. Massey, Box 457	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)343	Taft, Calif.	W. R. Burrows, Labor Temple	C. H. Lindsey, 2 No. Dauphin St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Fri.
(m)344	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	W. Schopp, 926 5th Ave., N. E.	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)345	Mobile, Ala.	H. W. Ferguson, 212 1-2 So. Miami Ave.	G. Hobbs, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)346	Fort Smith, Ark.	M. E. Crum, 1217 Ledford St.	A. J. Jorgensen, 714 8th Ave. W.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(1)347	Des Moines, Ia.	Wm. Gen, 204 So. Eighth St.	G. D. Bowes, Box 715	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)348	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Jas. Naughton, 337 Mutual St.	Harry Baldwin, Route No. 1	Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed.
(1)349	Miami, Fla.	Geo. Haglund, Box 213	R. A. Gaunt, 215 No. Walnut St.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues.
(m)350	Hannibal, Mo.	C. C. Boyer, 4 So. St. Mary's St.	P. Ellsworth, 807 8th Ave.	115 1-2-117 1-2 E. Michigan Ave.; 1st & 3d Fri.
(m)352	Lansing, Mich.	W. J. Gilles, Box 213	W. J. Gilles, Box 213	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)353	Toronto, Ont., C.	Stanley R. McIntyre, 134 Wash-	Stanley R. McIntyre, 134 Wash-	Labor Temple; Wed.
(1w)354	Salt Lake City, Utah	ington St.	ington St.	Granger's Hall, 2nd, last Fri.
(m)356	St. Marys, Pa.			

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Willard Warner, 336 Barclay St.	Victor Larsen, 441 Compton Ave.	Bldg. Trades Council Rms.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)361	Tonopah, Nev.	C. R. Douglass, Box 217	L. S. Peck, Box 635	Musician Hall; 1st Tues.
(i)364	Rockford, Ill.	Jack Hedrick, 1348 Crosby St.	C. E. Ingersoll, 203 N. Winnebago St.	Machinists Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)367	Easton, Pa.	J. E. Hurlbert, 612 Belmont St.	H. J. Stever, 722 Wolf St.	433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)368	Indianapolis, Ind.	J. F. Scanlon, 1715 W. Market	Wallace Simmons, 238 No. Pine	Labor Temple; Fri.
(i)369	Louisville, Ky.	H. M. Rowlett, 1407 Catalpa St.	E. L. Baxter, 306 West Jefferson	Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon.
(m)371	Monessen, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Bellevue, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Bellevue, Pa.	3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1st Tues.
(m)372	Boone, Iowa	F. D. Ridpath, 302 18th St.	Geo. Smith, 611 W. 5th St.	Labor Temple; Wed.
(m)374	Augusta, Me.	Herbert Dowe, 4 Page St.	Herman Melgs, 45 Pearl St.	Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues.
(m)375	Allentown, Pa.	James C. Wagner, 11 E. Adams St., 16th Ward.	Wm. W. Deltz, Route No. 6	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)376	Princeton, Ind.	K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. State Ave.	D. M. Stormont, 504 S. Hart St.	Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues.
(m)377	Lynn, Mass.	E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades Ave.	F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon Hill Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
379	Charlotte, N. C.	W. H. Fowler, 1004 West 5th St.	W. E. Ledwell, 25 W. 1st St.	C. L. U. Hall; Every Mon.
(m)382	Columbia, S. C.	L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St.	Felix B. Green, 1125 Hagood Ave.	Plumber's Hall; Tues.
(m)383	Gillespie, Ill.	H. B. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill.	C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main St., Staunton, Ill.	Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)384	Muskogee, Okla.	H. H. Shell, 309 No. 5th St.	H. H. Shell, 309 No. 5th St.	401 Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Fri.
(rr)385	Marshall, Texas	N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas.	N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas.	K. of F. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri.
(m)388	Palestine, Texas	Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St.	G. C. Fairfield, 1001 E. Lacy St.	Trades Council Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m)389	Glenn Falls, N. Y.	B. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St.	B. J. Gardephe, 22 New St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday.
(m)390	Port Arthur, Texas	R. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St.	Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQueen Bld.	Fulles Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed.
(i)391	Ardmore, Okla.	T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E.	A. A. Holcomb, 805 B St., N. W.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)392	Troy, N. Y.	W. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St.	I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State	Labor Temple; 2nd and 4th Thurs.
(i)393	Havre, Mont.	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479	Havre Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i)394	Auburn, N. Y.	Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.	Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.	Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(cs)396	Boston, Mass.	Arthur Myshraill, 296 River St. Waltham, Mass.	Walter Aylward, 18 Ticknor St., So. Boston, Mass.	Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)397	Balboa, C. Z., Pan.	L. D. Dyer, Box 145	G. Edgar Murphy, P. O. Box 281	Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d Tues.
(m)400	Asbury Park, N. J.	F. A. Clayton, 1020 Sewall Ave.	David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.	Room 32-33, Appleby Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)401	Reno, Nevada	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	Geo. I. James, 919 Jones St.	Labor Headquarters; 1st Thurs.
(i)402	Greenwich, Conn.	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St.	96 Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri.
(rr)403	Portsmouth, Ohio	O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St.	N. L. Boren, 1914 7th St.	Red Men's Hall; Thurs.
(i)405	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	T. D. Phelps, 354 So. 11th St. West.	W. H. Jennings, 525 1st Ave. East.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)406	Okmulgee, Okla.	J. R. Weiser, care of L. & H. Elec. Co.	J. R. Weiser, care L. & H. Elec. Co.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)408	Missoula, Mont.	B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St.	J. H. Heydorf, 701 S. 2d St., W.	E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)411	Warren, Ohio	C. G. Tyler, 108 Howland Ave., 412 Shelby Mont.	Geo. J. Henry, 35 1-2 Main St.	Union Savings Trust Bldg.; 1st & 3d Wed.
(i)413	Santa Barbara, Calif.	M. R. Martin, 130 West De La Guerrero St.	G. S. Fulton, care The Electric Shop.	613 1/2 State St.; Mon.
(rr)414	Macon, Ga.	M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St.	John Brown, 1306 Morrison Ave.	509 Mulberry St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)415	Cheyenne, Wyo.	C. C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave.	J. E. McFarland, 786 Holt Ave.	Moulton Electric Co., 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)416	Bozeman, Mont.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515	C. C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)417	Coffeyville, Kans.	O. Hall, 501 W. 1st St.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)418	Pasadena, Calif.	J. A. Barbieri, 1450 Locust St.	A. J. Koehne, 910 W. 10th St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(m)420	Keokuk, Ia.	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll	W. R. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St.	619 1/2 Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)422	New Phila., Ohio	Carl Rippel, 248 E. Ray St.	J. D. Crissel, 328 No. 7th St.	Hammond Printing Co.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)423	Moberly, Mo.	Geo. Evans, 214 Walnut St.	J. H. McCallum, 827 Myra St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)424	Decatur, Ill.	James Quinn, 2129 E. Prairie St.	S. F. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St.	1164 E. Eldorado St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)426	Spring Falls, S. D.	L. Keefer, 1200 E. 9th St.	A. H. Baumgartner, 1408 S. Dakota Ave.	Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)427	Springfield, Ill.	A. F. Hughes, 1905 So. 19th St.	Fred Valle, 1017 No. 2nd St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)428	Bakersfield, Calif.	E. J. Gartley, Box 238	C. H. Rohrer, Box 238	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(m)429	Nashville, Tenn.	F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland	F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland	212 1/2 8th Ave., N.; Wed.
(i)430	Racine, Wis.	J. E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St.	Otto Rode, 1819 Albert St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)431	Mason City, Ia.	Leo Skyles, 423 2nd St. N. E.	L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)432	Bucyrus, Ohio	Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.	Frederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren St.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)434	Douglas, Ariz.	J. C. McCunniff, 1021 B. Ave.	J. F. Johnson, Box 221	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)435	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. Mackey, 577 Finley St.	J. L. McBride, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)436	Watervliet, N. Y.	Frank Mullen, 101 Adams St.	Frank Miller, 1207 5th Ave.	Maccabees Hall; 3d Sat.
(m)437	Fall River, Mass.	Frank Mullen, 101 Adams St.	James Reynolds, 360 Duffee St.	Painter's Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)439	Akron, Ohio		W. O. Fisher, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 135A, South Akron, Ohio.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)440	Riverside, Calif.	V. W. Dundas, 293 Locust St.	J. A. King, 282 Bandini St.	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)441	Spokane, Wash.	Ed. Thomas, Pendleton Hotel.	H. F. Conroy, Opportunity, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall; 4th Sun. and 2d Thurs.
(m)442	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can.	T. J. Keith, Box 72	J. H. Gallagher, Box 24	Orange Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m)443	Montgomery, Ala.	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	18 1/2 N. Perry St.; Thurs.
(m)444	Ponca City, Okla.	C. E. Balcer	Jasper E. Cobb, 1622 S. 4th St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(i)445	Battle Creek, Mich.	F. Jaehnke, 420 Maple St.	J. H. Scott, R. F. D. 10, Box 514	Brothers Homes; Alternate Fri.
(m)446	Monroe, La.	J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St.	J. Singhal, 112 Jackson St.	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)447	Sandusky, Ohio	J. H. Guymon, Box 196	Welby Weidman, 1416 Lincoln	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)449	Pocatello, Idaho		J. H. Guymon, Box 196	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(to)450	Worcester, Mass.			
(m)452	Gloucester, N. J.	Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St. Camden, N. J.	Thos. R. Dunlavy, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)454	Bluefield, W. Va.	M. B. Parks, P. O. Box 798	A. R. Woltz, 67 Rogers St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)456	New Brunswick, N. J.	W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park	Julius Kampf, 63 Richardson St.	150 Nelson St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)457	Altoona, Pa.	H. I. Linderlifer, Box 457	J. C. Hoover, Box 457	B. of R. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)458	Aberdeen, Wash.	H. A. Trager, Box 91	R. C. Jordan, P. O. Box 91	Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)460	Chickasha, Okla.	W. O. Pitchford, care Phillips Electric Co.	B. S. Hakema, 513 Illinois Ave.	Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i)461	Aurora, Ill.	Ed. Bach, 59 So. Broadway	J. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Wed.
(rr)462	Waycross, Ga.	M. Rupert, 1345 Frisco Ave.	M. C. Beverly, 1915 Albany Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)463	Springfield, Mo.		J. W. Dieterman, 835 S. Missouri Ave.	Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)465	San Diego, Calif.	C. H. Morris, 1921 "E" St.	Robert Bennett, 2621 Boston Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(d) 466	Charleston, W. Va.	C. A. Reilly, Route 2, Box 63 a, South Hills, Charleston.	B. Morgan, 405 Ohio Ave.	Masonic Temple; Fri.
(m) 467	Miami, Ariz.	F. S. Buck, Box 581.	Emil B. Morf, P. O. Box 581.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 468	Van Nest, N. Y.	A. W. Stevenson, 776 Melrose Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Edw. Stevin, 2136 Lyette St., 412 E. 18th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd, 4th Thurs.	
(d) 470	Haverhill, Mass.	Irwin Moore, 350 Main St.	John W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St., Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri. Bradford, Mass.	
(m) 471	Millinocket, Me.	Jos. Nickless, Box 6.	Jos. Nickless, Box 6.	Rush Bldg.; 1st Fri.
(rr) 473	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. W. Norwood, 2617 Fenwood Ave.	W. O. Partridge, 2621 Fenwood Ave.	K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 474	Memphis, Tenn.	A. H. McGuldrick, 714 Madison Ave.	S. D. White, 1903 So. Cox St.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 475	Kingston, N. Y.	John E. Drewes, Jr., 181 No. Maime St.	Michael Gallagher, 37 Gross St.	City Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 476	Saginaw, Mich.	B. W. Allen, Carpenter's Hall, 121 1/2 So. Franklin Ave.	I. McCoy, Carpenter's Hall, 121 1/2 So. Franklin Ave.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 477	San Bernardino, Cal.	J. Wilson, 737 Court St.	J. W. Waits, 379 20th St.	Over San Bernardino Valley Bank; every Thurs.
(d) 479	Beaumont, Texas.	Frank T. Johnson, Box 932.	C. A. Weber, Box 932.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues.
(d) 481	Indianapolis, Ind.	C. Westenhof, 41 W. Pearl St.	Charles Bruner, 41 W. Pearl St.	41 West Pearl St.; Wed.
(m) 482	Eureka, Calif.	L. E. Starkey, 806 E. St.	Henry J. Tornwall, Box 688.	Labor Hall; Tues.
(d) 483	Tacoma, Wash.	R. L. Thompson, P. O. Box 53.	H. E. Durand, 508 8th Park Ave.	1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(d) 485	Rock Island, Ill.	M. G. Welch, 1739 7th St.	Lloyd Leveen, 2531 8th St.	Industrial Home Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 487	Hammbal, Mo.	W. T. McVarty, 313 Bird St.	Chas. Ferguson, 201 S. 8th.	Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 488	Bridgeport, Conn.	Harold F. McCarthy, 1103 Main St.	Chas. Kelly, 350 Conn. Ave.	Pimbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(d) 490	Centralia, Ill.	A. T. Sauve, 47 Inspector St.	Lee Allyn, 538 S. Cynamme St.	Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon.
(d) 492	Montreal, Que., Can.	Golden Freeman, 1023 Dover St.	Chas. Hadgkiss, 458 Rielle Ave. Verdun.	417 Ontario St. E.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(d) 493	Johnstown, Pa.	Thos. Ryers, 339 Walnut St.	Jas. Fetterman, 472 Edith Ave.	Franklin Bldg.; Tues.
(d) 494	Milwaukee, Wis.	E. B. Broettler, 193 Burleigh St.	Chas. Hansen, 802 69th Ave. West Allis, Wis.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Fri.
(d) 496	Plainfield, N. J.	L. M. Higgins, Lock Box 523, Dunellen, N. J.	Thomas Talley, 118 North Ave. Plainfield, N. J.	
499	Jouquières & Kennebec, Que., Can.		Edward Pilot, General Delivery, Kennebec, Que.	
(d) 500	San Antonio, Texas.	L. C. Mathis, 406 Pacific Ave.	C. P. Townsend, 1316 Ave., "B"	Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	H. Whiteberger, 113 S. High St.	Henry Strub, 15 Fenbrook Ave.	Labor League; 1st Fri.
(f) 503	Boston, Mass.	Geo. Monney, 276 Banker Hill St., Charleston, Mass.	R. Catolain, 13 Anderson St.	995 Wash. St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 504	Meadville, Pa.	R. O. Perry, Penn. Ave., Kerrtown, Pa.	S. H. Wasson, 563 Green St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 506	Chicago Ht's, Ill.	Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St.	F. E. Martin, 201 W. 14th St.	Moose Hall; 1st Mon.
(m) 508	Savannah, Ga.	J. T. Hill, 238 Drayton St.	W. H. Strippy, 827 W. 37th St.	DeKalb Hall; Every Thurs.
(d) 510	Galveston, Texas.	Frank McKee, 1017 21st St.	J. Simpson, 1501 16th St.	Ave. C; 1st and 3d Thurs.
(rr) 511	Topeka, Kans.	Chas. G. Sheetz, 2115 Lincoln St.	G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 513	Charlottesville, Va.	P. C. Cresshaw, 411 4th St. N. E.	J. B. Nuss, Box 281.	Nat'l. Bank Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(f) 514	Detroit, Mich.	Fred Robbins, Main State Ave.	G. A. Hall, 208 Edmund Place.	35 Adelaide; Every Fri.
(m) 515	Newport News, Va.	W. E. Brunson, 426 Newport News Ave., Hampton, Va.	C. B. Dresser, Willow St., Hampton, Va.	Grebbe Hall, Hampton, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 517	Astoria, Oreg.	H. W. Dahlgren, 75 W. Exchange	John S. Anderson, P. O. Box 113.	Carpenter Hall, 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 518	Meridian, Miss.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	Pythian Castle; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 520	Austin, Texas.	R. E. Pfadlin, 609 West Lynn	Wm. H. Baerner, P. O. Box 583	Labor Temple; 1st Wed.
(m) 521	Greeley, Colo.	F. Lofgren, Box 1103.	Andy Hornmuth, Box 1005.	625 8th Ave.; 2d, last Mon.
(d) 522	Lawrence, Mass.	Fred S. Powers, 133 Bailey St.	James H. Merrick, 400 No. Main, Andover, Mass.	Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(f) 526	Watsonville, Calif.	Geo. A. Dehlfesen, 210 E. 5th St.	Geo. A. Dehlfesen, 210 E. 5th	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri.
(m) 527	Galveston, Texas.	F. L. Wilson, 2107 1/2 Ave. "E"	Joe Carlin, 4014 Ave. "E"	309 1/2 Tremont; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 528	Milwaukee, Wis.	Joe Schimmels, 1912 Franklin St.	Jas. Hagaman, 619 Linus St.	3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs.
(m) 529	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Griffith H. Morris, 45 1/2 Champlain St.	Arthur G. Norquist, 2291 Willow St.	Trades Assembly Hall; Wed.
(m) 531	Daytona, Fla.	G. A. Long, Box 863.	Carl Wetherell, Box 86.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d & 4th Thurs.
(m) 532	Billings, Mont.	F. F. Rember, 107 No. 33rd St.	W. T. Gates, Box 646.	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr) 533	Proctor, Minn.		W. H. Koch, 2625 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(f) 535	Evansville, Ind.	James Robinson, 1310 Harriet St.	Roy Judd, 1209 No. Bowley St.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Fri.
(f) 536	Schenectady, N. Y.	Jos. Way, 1626 Union St.	Thomas Rourke, 359 Carrie St.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat.
(cs) 537	San Francisco, Calif.	D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St., Oakland, Calif.	F. Dougan, 6 Ford St.	Room 231, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
(f) 538	Danville, Ill.	T. B. Sheppard, 129 No. Franklin St.	R. Bleucker, 812 Commercial.	Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 539	Port Huron, Mich.	Clarence A. Philipp, 945 Crescent Place.	Arthur G. Norquist, 2291 Willow St.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(d) 540	Canton, Ohio	H. C. Hinds, 3122 Glenn Place, N. W.	J. McMurray, 911 3rd St., S. W.	Best Hall; Every Tues.
544	Hornell, N. Y.	George Wandell, 59 John St.	L. W. Fritz, 80 Bennett St.	Machinists' Hall; every Wed.
(rr) 549	Huntington, W. Va.	I. R. Diehl, 2381 1st Ave.	W. O. Bradley, 2124 10th Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 552	Lewistown, Mont.		J. G. Dixon, Box 658.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(f) 556	Walla Walla, Wash.	A. La Douneur, Box 741.	F. C. Donald, Box 741.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 557	Minot, N. Dak.	Chas. Stevens, Box 503.	Chas. Stevens, Box 503.	Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m) 558	Florence, Ala.	T. J. Farnell, 123 Meridian St.	E. E. Anderson, Box 353.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(f) 559	Pasadena, Calif.	E. L. Strader, 390 Crosby St.	T. C. Wilson, 61 Calaveus St.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(rr) 561	Montreal, Que., Can.	T. E. McLean, 1121 B. Wellington St., Verdun, P. Q.	A. L. Taylor, Laramie Ave.	592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 563	Marion, Ind.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 564	Richmond, Ind.	Harold Salters, 2116 No. F St.	Walter Jellison, Genneth Theatre Flats.	T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 566	Roanoke, Va.	H. A. Price, E. Radford, Va.	P. E. Moses, P. O. Box 401, Salem, Va.	Labor Hall; Tues.
(f) 567	Portland, Me.	Philip V. Libby, Cornell St., So. Portland	C. Arthur Smith, 15 Elm St., So. Portland, Maine.	514 Congress St.; Every Monday.
(f) 568	Montreal, Que., Can.	E. Readland, 709 Henri Julien	F. Griford, 417 Ontario St., E.	417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(f) 569	San Diego, Calif.	W. S. Ratney, 2976 3rd St.	G. W. Adams, 1627 21st St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 570	Tucson, Ariz.	M. C. Hoffmann, 2nd Apt. Z.	E. G. Russell, Box 501.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(m) 571	McGill, Nevada.	O. B. 243 St.	G. E. Wickberg, Box 927.	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon.
(f) 572	Regina, Sask., Can.	Jas. R. Powerock, 2249 Paskana	W. J. Willis, 1917 Rialack St.	Trades Hall, Oiler St.; 3rd Wed.
(f) 573	Warren, O.	W. P. Burto, West Market St.	Forrest Smith, 25 Main St.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(m) 574	Bremerton, Wash.	G. L. Clark, 215 2nd St.	J. Van Rossma, 214 6th St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 575	Portsmouth, Ohio	Gordon Werman, 1327 Center St.	S. N. Evans, 905 4th St.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 578	Hackensack, N. J.	Geo. Renz, 259 Green Ave., Lynhurst, N. J.	F. W. DuBois, 13 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 580	Olympia, Wash.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	116 E. 4th St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 581	Morristown, N. J.	Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave., Morris Plains.	Chas. W. Case, 25 Speedwell Place.	Elks' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 583	El Paso, Texas	W. Stevenson, Labor Temple.	L. J. Reynolds, 1126 E. San Antonio St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(l) 584	Tulsa, Okla.	S. D. Griffith, 2912 E. 3rd St. Route No. 7.	D. Gadha, 1523 N. Boston St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Friday.
(l) 585	El Paso, Texas	Chas. Murphy, Box 1318	Claud Blair, Box 1316.	Labor Hall; Every Fri.
(l) 587	Pottsville, Pa.	John Biltheiser, 200 Peacock St.	Ira J. Hassler, 508 Fairview St.	Centre and Arch St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 588	Lowell, Mass.	Joseph C. Taft, 90 Crawford St.	Adam F. Silk, 60 Ellis Ave.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; Every Friday.
(l) 590	New London, Conn.	W. E. Dray, 63 Lewis St.	F. C. Rathburn, 32 Cutler St.	Machinist Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 591	Stockton, Calif.	C. S. Rose, 107 W. Poplar.	W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter.	216 E. Market; Mon.
(f) 592	Kansas City, Mo.	W. A. Mills, 720 Troost St.	E. G. Hagstrom, 1219 West 41st	Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 594	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Paul C. Kittell, 1 Canaday St.	C. R. Harris, 57 W. 3d St.	W. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 594	Santa Rosa, Calif.	Walter Stucke, Box 437.	Rex Harris, Box 437.	Germania Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(l) 595	Oakland, Calif.	Gene Gaillac, Hotel Royal.	E. E. Pollard, 1635 22nd Ave.	1913 Grove St.; Every Wed.
(l) 596	Clarkburg, W. Va.	C. H. Baltzley, 602 Moore St.	D. M. Bessler, 99 Denham St.	Robinson Bldg.; Thurs.
(m) 599	Iowa City, Ia.	F. E. Vaughn, 1016 Iowa Ave.	G. F. Ramsey, 621 S. Lucas St.	Eagles Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(l) 601	Champaign, Ill.	R. E. Kuster, 1211 W. Park St., Urbana, Ill.	J. C. Adams, 1706 Glenn Park Drive, Champaign, Ill.	Room 209, Labor Hall; 3d Fri.
(m) 602	Amarillo, Texas	M. C. Apel, 805 Buchanan St.	S. V. Hopper, 2000 Taylor St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 603	Kittanning, Pa.	M. W. McKen, Ridge Ave.	E. McCafferty, 538 Fair St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 608	Fort Wayne, Ind.	O. Miller, 1011 Erie St.	O. L. Markey, 1045 Delaware Ave.	Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 609	Spokane, Wash.	Glenn Merrill, 517 No. 1st St.	E. Christosh, Box 1777.	Carpenters' Hall; last Thurs.
(m) 610	Marshalltown, Ia.	Wm. Shepherd, General Delivery.	Jas. H. Johnson, 311 So. 5th St.	Labor Hall; 1st Sun.
(m) 611	Albuquerque, N. M.	J. A. Beaumont, 112 Trinity Ave.	W. E. Butche, Box 244.	Painters' Hall; 1st Wed.
(l) 613	Atlanta, Ga.	George Le Cans	W. P. Weir, 560 Central Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(l) 614	San Rafael, Calif.	R. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif.	H. E. Smith, 224 H St.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 617	San Mateo, Calif.		A. E. Midgley, 811 Guinda St., Palo Alto, Calif.	B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 619	Hot Springs, Ark.		J. L. Davis, 325 Laurel St.	Carpenter Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 620	Sheboygan, Wis.	T. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland Ave.	Gerhart Fedler, 1425 N. 7th St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(s) 622	Lynn, Mass.	Jas. Sherman, Box 248.	Chas. D. Keaverey, Box 248.	767a Western Ave.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 623	Butte, Mont.	J. Dougherty, Box 141.	A. A. Sundberg, Box 141.	Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(l) 625	Halifax, N. S., Can.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	Annandale St.; 1st Fri.
(m) 627	Lorain, Ohio	Lester Kreez, 323 7th St.	C. Wiegand, 331 E. 21st St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 628	Wilmetton, Del.	Harry Ringler, 1022 W. 3d St.	A. Ainsworth, 2292 W. 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 629	Moncton, N. B., C.	Walter H. Stratton, 79 Fleet St.	R. Robinson, Sunny Brae, West Co.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
(m) 630	Lethbridge, Alta., C.	Leo Wadden, Box 474.	Leo Wadden, P. O. Box 474.	4th St., S.; Last Wed.
(l) 631	Newburgh, N. Y.	Fred Scott, R.F.D. No. 1, 5th Ave.	Geo. G. Griswold, 63 Lander St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 635	Davenport, Iowa	A. Anderson, 115 West 8th St.	L. P. Crechus, 1927 College Ave.	121 West 3rd St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 636	Toronto, Ont., Can.		J. Brown, 328 Ossington Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(p) 638	Champaign, Ill.	M. Beatty, 607 Craig Ave.	E. Adams, 609 W. 6th St., So.	Miners' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 641	Silvis, Ill.	C. A. Rushland, Box 186, Watertown, Ill.	F. D. Miller, Room 206, Kneberg Bldg., Moline, Ill.	Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed.
(m) 642	Meriden, Conn.	H. Geis, 63 Lindsay Ave.	E. D. Larcraft, 79 Reservoir Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 646	Sheridan, Wyo.	C. E. Luce, Big Horn, Wyo.	Leo B. Oneyear, 15 No. Sheridan Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 647	Schenectady, N. Y.	Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St.	W. A. Briggs, 247 Foster Ave.	258 State St.; 1st Wed.
(m) 648	Hamilton, Ohio	C. S. Bowers, 708 So. 8th St.	J. W. Wilson, 429 Pershing Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 649	Alton, Ill.	C. W. White, 26 E. 6th St.	J. Voss, 900 Hawley Ave.	Tophorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 651	Merced, Calif.	F. C. McConnell, Box 324.	G. W. Degner, R. No. 2, Box 55 D.	Union Headquarters Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 653	Miles City, Mont.	Herbert F. Schulz, 1013 No. Montana Ave.	Jas. P. Welch, P. O. Box 821	7th and Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 655	Waterbury, Conn.	Wm. Halpin, 19 Sycamore Lane	E. B. Chapin, Box 1125.	127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(e) 659	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Chas. Constantino, 390 Deer St.	Chas. Constantino, 390 Deer St.	Machinists' Hall; 4th Sun., 2.30 p. m.
(l) 660	Waterbury, Conn.	Martin O'Rourke, 401 Cooke St.	Edw. Conlon, 501 Wilson St.	Building Trades Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 661	Hutchinson, Kans.	C. P. Gish, 511 W. 17th.	A. B. Rutledge, 113 N. Monroe	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 663	Boston, Mass.	Walt H. Chandler, Box 21, N. Billerica, Mass.	S. C. Stevens, 51 Elm St., Woburn, Mass.	Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs.
(m) 664	New York, N. Y.	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Mineola, L. I.	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Mineola, L. I.	Labor Lyceum, 1st, 3rd Sat.
(l) 666	Richmond, Va.	Will Tompkins, 2107 2nd Ave.	C. J. Alston, 629 N. 33d St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 668	Lafayette, Ind.	Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth	Wm. Fredricks, 210 S. Salisbury, West Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 669	Springfield, Ohio	Sam Wright, 113 Western Ave.	W. R. Hicks, 339 Oakwood Pl.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m) 670	Fargo, N. Dak.	R. E. Pettit, Fargo Plumbing & Heating Co.	S. B. Frankosky, 719 10th St. So.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(m) 672	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Ed. Lane, 309 Euclid Ave.	R. L. Joiner, 407 Cherry St.	Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun.
(m) 675	Elizabeth, N. J.	S. J. Martin, 481 Aldene St., Roselle, N. J.	R. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St.	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	F. W. Hallin, Box 88, Cristobal, C. Z.	S. B. Jones, Box 145, Gatun, C. Z., Panama.	Masonic Temple, Cristobal; 1st Tues.
(m) 679	Grinnell, Iowa	Alex Hunter, 603 2d Ave.	F. L. Rinefort, 1303 Main St.	Gatun Hall; 3d Tues.
(m) 680	Pond du Lac, Wis.	W. J. Mueller, 453 N. Park Ave.	Wm. Lieflander, 103 So. Seymour St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 681	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Lee Hudgins	H. P. Sprinkles, 2000 Buchanan St.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 684	Modesto, Calif.	E. Palmer, 402 Virginia Ave.	N. A. Lambert, 1005 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 685	Bloomington, Ill.	E. Moore, 705 N. Mason.	Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 686	Hazleton, Pa.	C. J. Brill, 323 E. Walnut St.	Howard Snyder, 561 W. 9th St.	East Mine St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 688	Mansfield, Ohio	R. Curry, 98 Lind Ave.	Glen E. Leonard, 114 So. Foster	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l) 691	Glendale, Calif.	Arthur H. Sellers, 1230 No. Elm Ave.	H. M. Griggs, 1512 E. Park Ave., Eagle Rock City, Calif.	C. L. C. Hall; Monday.
(m) 694	Youngstown, Ohio	C. H. Gardner, 29 Poplar St., Youngstown, Ohio.	Frank Hamilton, 113 Franklin Ave., Niles, Ohio.	223 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 695	St. Joseph, Mo.	Ben Bradford, 1333 So. 17th St.	E. Holman, 2521 Messard St.	Labor Temple Every Thursday.
(l) 696	Albany, N. Y.	G. W. Colony, 38 Clinton Ave.	Wm. J. Hannaway, 52 Wabash	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 697	Gary, Ind.	H. D. Hedden, 905 Hyslop Pl., Hammond, Ind.	John R. Koble, 1035 E. 47th St., Chicago, Ill.	Gary Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 698	Jerome, Ariz.	C. W. Wyckoff, Box 1340.	W. H. Johnston, Box 1340.	Hammond Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 701	Hinsdale, Ill.	Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill.	B. W. Langkatel, Hinsdale, Ill.	Miller Bldg.; Every Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 702	Marion, Ill.	Neal Campbell, 409 Buchanan St.	E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W. Mystic Workers; 1st, 3d Sun.	
(m) 703	Edwardsville, Ill.	Geo. O. Smith, R. R. No. 1.	Frankfort, Ill.	
(l) 704	Dubuque, Ia.	S. B. Disch, E. Dubuque, Ill.	C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co.	Main and Vandalia; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 706	Monmouth, Ill.	Fred Stutsman, 217 W. Detroit Ave.	Henry Gobell, 2117 N. Main St.	7th and Main; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 707	Holyoke, Mass.	Robert Beebe, Grant St. South, Hadley Falls, Mass.	Jas. E. Ward, 733 E. 11th Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
(m) 710	Northampton, Mass.	E. Zuyewski, 37 Grant Ave.	Arthur Coderre, 233 Park St.	Redmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 711	Long Beach, Calif.	W. H. Meyers, Box 207.	Lee Christal, 40 Hampton Ave.	1st National Bank; 1st, 2d Tues.
(l) 712	New Brighton, Pa.	Chas. H. May, Box 234, West Bridgewater, Pa.	H. H. Jackson, Box 207.	227 1-4 East First; Every Wed.
(s) 713	Chicago, Ill.	A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ave.	Chas. H. May, P. O. Box 234, West Bridgewater, Mass.	Painters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 715	Kincaid, Ill.	Cleora, Ill.	H. F. Stelling, 119 S. Throop St.	119 S. Throop St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 716	Houston, Texas	Toy Hawkins, Taylorville, Ill.	Oscar Simon, Box 401.	L. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 717	Boston, Mass.	T. Saunders, 1620 Maud St.	E. Wood, 4204 Washington Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(l) 719	Manchester, N. H.	D. Butori.	Jas. J. Tierney, 92 Wenham St.	927 Wash St.; 1st 3d Tues.
(rr) 720	Camden, N. J.	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St.	Jamalca Plain, Mass.	
(m) 722	Cortland, N. Y.	E. Sontgen, 416 Royden St.	F. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St.	895 Elm St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 723	Fort Wayne, Ind.		E. F. Cooper, P. O. Box 47, Palmyra, N. J.	718 So. Fifth St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 725	Terre Haute, Ind.		Jerry Hartnett, Box 298	Whitney Bldg.; 3d Monday.
(m) 729	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Harry Lotz, 1721 West 3rd St.	R. E. Deel, 1017 Loree St.	Painters' Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 731	Int. Falls, Minn.	P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8th St.	A. C. Moredock, 2329 5th Ave.	C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 732	Portsmouth, Va.	Dwight Adams, K. F. D. No. 2, Box 30	Forrest Elder, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 10	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 733	Altoona, Pa.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St.	City Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 734	Norfolk, Va.	L. Ziegenhain, 424 Nelson St.	J. W. Bethel, 1331 Laurel Ave.	Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 735	Burlington, Ia.	O. R. McConally, Station No. 13	Louis A. Lamade, 332 24th Ave.	C. L. W. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 736	Orange, Texas	Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St., Portsmouth, Va.	J. F. Cherry, 330 Poole St.	Old Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(rr) 737	Seranton, Pa.	W. F. Wales, 814 N. 9th St.	R. E. Pierce, 1207 S. 4th St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 738	New York, N. Y.	E. L. Spaugh, Box 204	E. L. Spaugh, Box 204	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 739	Reading, Pa.	Robt. Anderson, 123 Belmont Ter.	W. D. Jackson, 529 Pleasant Ave.	Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri.
(rr) 740	New York, N. Y.	R. J. O'Keefe, 372 13th Ave., Astoria, L. I.	V. J. La Nuce, 88 St. Nicholas Ave.	Kleefteld's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 741	New York, N. Y.	Leon Bush, 404 Moss St.	Walter Diehl, 224 No. Front St.	Reed and Court Sts., Mon.
(rr) 742	Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave.	Wm. Gleason, 212 W. 17th St.	Arcturion Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 751	Little Falls, N. Y.	Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St.	O. Bendorf, Box 366, Pitcairn, Pa.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 752	Jersey City, N. J.	Herman Heiser, 32 E. Maurice St.	Geo. Weierich, 29 Sterling St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 754	Sayre, Pa.	Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.	East Orange, N. J.	2849 Boulevard St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 755	Clarksburg, W. Va.	W. Ford Bosworth, Chemung, N. Y.	Thomas Crawford, 317 S. Wilbur Ave.	Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 756	Fairmont, W. Va.	Geo. B. Shawver, Box 292, Weston, W. Va.	Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Hepzibah, W. Va.	Williams Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 757	Joliet, Ill.	Wm. Henke, Box 536, Rivesville, W. Va.	H. Manley, 94 Fairmont Ave.	Labor Hall; Mon.
(m) 758	Hagerstown, Md.	Fred Nichols, No. Raynor Ave.	H. C. Kueffner, 910 So. Joliet St.	Alpine Hall; 1st Wednesday.
(m) 760	Knoxville, Tenn.	Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St.	Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry St.	Young Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 762	Ashtabula, Ohio	Geo. Vian, 77 Main St.	A. S. Bradley, 422 Richard St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d Fri.
(l) 763	Omaha, Nebr.	C. L. Gustafson, 2202 1/2 S. 16th St.	C. J. Clark, 44 1/2 Madison.	Kritz Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(rr) 764	Denver, Colo.	R. P. Morris, 1840 Sherman Ave.	R. P. Morris, 1840 Sherman Ave.	Labor Temple; every Wed.
(m) 765	Visalia, Calif.	J. B. Peterson, 3910 High St.	R. J. McGan, 926 Bannock St.	1737 Champa St.; 2d & 4th Wed.
(m) 767	Helper, Utah	F. L. Esting, Box 896	E. B. Hofma, Box 423	Labor Temple; Wed.
(rr) 768	Mercur, W. Va.	E. B. Hofma, Box 423	O. A. Brown, 29 Coburn Ave.	City Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(rr) 770	Albany, N. Y.	A. B. Wilson, 39 Coburn Ave.	H. Beardsley, 582 3d St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 771	Richmond, Va.	Frank Clare, 625 2nd St.	A. L. Holladay, 1100 Semmes St.	Carman Hall; 4th Thurs.
(m) 772	Windsor, Ont., Can.	I. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Ave.	A. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave.	Pythian Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 773	Cincinnati, Ohio	Edw. Struhsmaier, 2001 Vine St.	K. W. Green, 19 Euclid Ave., Ludlow, Ky.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 776	Providence, R. I.	J. J. Dooriss, 300 Charles St.	R. R. O'Sullivan, 41 Herschel St.	88 Weybossett St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 779	Chicago, Ill.		R. J. Lindsay, 3207 Washington Blvd.	
(l) 783	Spartanburg, S. C.	P. J. Lowe, Route No. 6.	R. S. Koon, Route No. 6.	West Main St.; every Monday.
(rr) 784	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St.	F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood Ave.	233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 786	St. Augustine, Fla.	Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave.	W. L. Wiler, 19 Rhode Ave.	30 Grove Ave.; Last Wednesday.
(rr) 791	Louisville, Ky.	R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broadway	L. E. Hagan, 3923 So. First St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 792	Chicago, Ill.	H. D. Parker, 351 E. 54th St.	L. La Point, 4504 So. Wells St.	5436 Wentworth Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 794	Chicago, Ill.	J. F. Corrigan, 7034 S. Troop St.	Dan Dubilbies, 7436 Kimbark Ave.	Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 795	Chicago, Ill.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	Colonial Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 796	Aurora, Ill.		E. A. Collins, 364 Linden Ave.	Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr) 797	Chicago, Ill.	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. Sangamon St.	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. Sangamon St.	Hopkins Hall; 4th Tues.
(rr) 798	Chicago, Ill.	Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St.	M. Rowe, 1516 So. 58th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	Central Park Hall; 3d Wed.
(rr) 801	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Chas. Willoughby, 1252 Terrace Ave.	M. L. Finn, 159 Carrier St.	N. E. Campan Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 802	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St., West Moose Jaw.	H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St., West Moose Jaw.	Labor Hall; 2d Wed.
(rr) 803	New Haven, Conn.	Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley Ave.	Frank Thomann, 27 Pond Lily Ave.	Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon.
(rr) 805	Sedalia, Mo.	J. J. Comer, 609 S. Lafayette.	Jos. Latham, 1406 So. Missouri	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 808	Alliance, Ohio	John Boren.	E. H. Masters, City Market	Maccabee Hall; Thurs.
(rr) 809	Oelwein, Iowa	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(rr) 811	Lenoir City, Tenn.	E. S. Volles, P. O. Box 383.	Jas. R. Ward, P. O. Box 397.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)812	Little Rock, Ark.	J. J. Tolliver, care Home Electric Co., 311 Main St., No. Little Rock, Ark.	R. N. Pedrick, 817 Olive St., No. Little Rock, Ark.	Strike Hdqts.; Every Thurs.
(rr)814	Havelock, Nebr.	James L. Maxwell, P. O. Box 374	James L. Maxwell, Box 374	Labor Temple; 3d Tues.
(rr)817	New York, N. Y.	Wm. C. Armstrong, 2152 Crotona Ave.	C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave.	111 E. 125th St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)819	Salamanca, N. Y.	C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland	C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Sat.
(tel)823	New Orleans, La.	Russell B. Lebau, 424 North St.	A. J. Tomasovich, 717 So. Clark	822 Union St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)824	Middletown, N. Y.	J. L. Morris, 606 So. Randolph	Lloyd E. Laurence, 87 Watkins	Gunter Bldg.; 4th Wed.
(l)827	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	John E. Fitzgerald, 81 Wilson St., Champaign, Ill.	H. B. McDonald, R. R. 1, Champaign, Ill.	Labor Hall, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Thurs.
(rr)829	San Bernardino, Calif.	Harry Schellne, 552 14th St.	Thos. J. Casper, Box 42	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(rr)832	Trenton, Mo.	Richard D. Ridgway, 112 W. 7th	B. D. Paris, 808 Halliburton St.	Miners' Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr)834	Hoboken, N. J.	Frank Borgmen, 216 Furman Pl., Kingsland, N. J.	Harold Miller, 209 N. 15th Ave. E. Orange, N. J.	107 Washington; 1st, 4th Mon.
(rr)838	Meridian, Miss.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)839	Jersey Shore, Pa.	W. E. Robb, 401 Oak St.	C. E. Bassett, 401 Oak St.	K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)840	Geneva, N. Y.	Elmer Switzer, 5 Merrill Ave.	Walt W. Hosking, 209 Pulteney	Exchange St.; Alternate Fri.
(l)841	Topeka, Kans.	W. H. Rowe, 306 E. 7th St.	R. D. Collins, 712 West First St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)842	Utica, N. Y.	John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave.	E. Martz, 26 Foster St., Whitesboro, N. Y.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(rr)847	Kansas City, Kans.	C. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago	C. A. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago, Ill.	Daniels Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr)849	Syracuse, N. Y.	Leo Hosley, Manhattan Hotel	D. E. Passage, 1243 Park St.	Carmen's Hall; 2d & 4th Tues.
(m)853	Brewster, Ohio	C. T. Grishelmer, 613 Jarvis Ave., Massillon, Ohio	G. Mathais, Box 1	Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon.
(rr)854	Buffalo, N. Y.		P. A. Claringbold, 46 Humason Ave.	Polish Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)855	Muncie, Ind.	Walter Hayden, 417 W. North St.	R. Tumleson, 815 E. North St.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)857	DuBois, Pa.	Harry M. Allen, 218 W. DuBois Ave.	R. L. Truxal, 12 Third St.	Orleole Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)858	Somerset, Ky.	F. P. Owen, 324 High St.	F. P. Owens, 324 High St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)860	Long Island City, N. Y.	S. L. Orr, 275 E. 168th St., New York	Wm. H. Rohrsen, 1523 Leland Ave., New York, N. Y.	Kleeftield's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)862	Jacksonville, Fla.	C. L. Clyatt, 421 E. 4th St.	J. E. Ross, 25 Ogram St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)863	Lafayette, Ind.	Frank P. Clark, 609 Alabama St.	Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)864	Jersey City, N. J.	W. Schlinck, 112 Diamond Bridge Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.	Edw. McKeon, 77 West 5th St., Bayonne, N. J.	Hawkes Hall; 3d Thurs.
(rr)865	Baltimore, Md.	W. S. Perego, 1810 Division St.	Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall	Redmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.
(rr)867	Detroit, Mich.	Dave McNoran, 4550 Vancouver Ave.	Wm. Hamilton, 5017 Florida Ave.	25 Aldaede Ave.; 1st Thurs.
(p)868	New Orleans, La.		Jos. Heier, 1320 Elysian Fields Ave.	B. K. of A. Home; 2d, 4th Mon.
869	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	Geo. L. Bowman, Box 14	M. J. Smith, Box 114	Columbus Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)870	Cumberland, Md.	Lester P. Bell, 15 Ridgeway Terrace	K. D. Bachman, 262 No. Centre	Alleghany Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)873	Kokomo, Ind.	Frank Glaze, 1814 So. Buckeye	Herbert Lyons, 211 E. Jefferson	Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri.
(m)874	Zanesville, Ohio	Robert Clossman, 73 Warwick Ave.	H. Winkelman, 1215 Wheeling Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l)875	Washington, Pa.	Francis B. Enoch, 740 W. Chestnut St.	Wm. H. Tarr, 78 Tyler Ave.	Plumbers' Hall, 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)882	New Orleans, La.	C. A. O'Neill, 2716 Myrtle St.	G. F. Schenck, 709 Opelousas Av.	820 Union St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)884	Cleburne, Texas	G. W. Miner, 606 S. Robinson	W. G. Howell, P. O. Box 448, Breckenridge, Texas	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)885	Chicago, Ill.	Julius Mickow, 427 Hein Place	D. W. Perry, 447 No. Cicero Ave.	N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues.
(rr)886	Minneapolis, Minn.	Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave., So.	Geo. Wicklem, 2921 18th Ave., S.	3212 33d Ave. So.; 1st Fri.
(m)890	Janesville, Wis.	G. A. Donahue, 602 Chestnut St.	Amos Kent, 1308 Blaine Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)891	Coshocton, Ohio	Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St.	Elmer Stover, 718 Pine St.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)892	Mankato, Minn.	Henry Ganthier, 517 Elm St.	J. R. Hennessey, 224 James Ave.	State Bank; 1st Thursday
(m)897	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	O. Sutton, 111 Welland Ave.	Leo Ryan, 82 Wilmont St.	Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)902	St. Paul, Minn.	R. H. Woods, 696 Conway St.	C. J. McGlogan, 400 Dakota Bldg.	New Labor Temple; 1st Tues.
(m)904	Fort Scott, Kans.	E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471	O. Lee Talbott, 118 E. Wall St.	Redman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)905	Ranger, Texas	Cecil H. Allen, 620 Frontenac St., Cleveland	Fred Hughes, Box 1202	Carpenters' Hall; Wed.
(rr)910	Watertown, N. Y.	F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cleveland	Geo. Dezell, Weldon Hotel	Britton Block, Arsenal St.; 1st, 3d Wed
(rr)912	Collinwood, Ohio	F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cleveland	R. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave., S. W., Cleveland	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)914	Thorold, Ont., Can.	J. Calder	R. L. Bittle, Box 760	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)915	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	Geo. Louthood, Cape Madeline, Que., Can., Box 100	H. P. Boyle, Box 100, Cape Madeline, Que.	44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)917	Memphis, Tenn.	C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta.	C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta.	B. of R. T. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)918	Covington, Ky.	W. T. Sullivan	D. B. Van Meter, 411 W. 16th St.	12th & Russell Sts.; 1st Thurs.
(rr)919	Erwin, Tenn.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	Trainmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)921	Two Harbors, Minn.	G. Gustafson, Box 192	B. H. Balfey, 528 8th Ave.	City Hall; 2d Thurs.
(rr)924	Wheeling, W. Va.		G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio	1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
930	Central City, Ky.		C. H. Martin, P. O. Box 131	
(m)931	Lake Charles, La.	R. H. Ford, care of J. R. Miles, 924 Ryan St.	T. A. Brown, 105 Ryan St.	Rineau Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)934	Tucson, Ariz.		W. W. Akers, 112 No. 3rd Ave.	
(m)936	Enid, Okla.	R. D. White, 1303 W. Elm St.	Victor V. Parr, 709 E. Cherokee St.	Trades Council Hall; Thurs.
(rr)937	Richmond, Va.	D. A. Boon, 800 Bainbridge St., So. Richmond, Va.	E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)938	Sacramento, Calif.	E. B. Norrington, 917½ 16th	J. C. Kendall, 8159 "C" St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)942	Cisco, Texas		N. C. Fowler, Box 505	K. of P. Hall; Tuesdays
(m)944	Seattle, Wash.	Frank McGovern, 1809½ Howard Ave.	R. Wilbourne, 762 No. 72nd St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)949	Flint, Mich.	Joseph Devine, 325 Alice St.	Earl J. Stauffer, Grand Blanc, Mich.	808 So. Saginaw St.; Every Thurs.
(m)953	Eau Claire, Wisc.	Percy Goulette, 317 E. Madison	Wm. Foster, 742 N. Barstow St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)956	Espanola, Ont., Can.	C. T. Nelder	R. L. Huebner	Community Hall; 1st Mon.
(rr)958	Corning, N. Y.	W. E. Lewis, Big Flats, N. Y.	Harvey Lounsbury, 99 Perry Ave.	Hermiteage Hall; 1st, 4th Mon.
(m)960	Porterville, Cal.		F. L. Esting, P. O. Box 896, Visalia, Calif.	

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)982	Needville, Mass.	C. E. Heyn, 181 Milton St., E. David P. Healey, 555 East 6th St. Dudley Opera House, Roxbury Mass.; 1st Monday.		
(m)963	Kankakee, Ill.	Harry A. Shucky, 291 So. Chicago Ave.	Earl Harper, 947 S. Osborne Ave.	Labor Hall; last Wed.
(rr)967	Banquet, N. M.	Bert H. Brown, 192 S. Edith St.	E. B. Swope, 117 West Fruit Ave.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)972	Marionetta, Ohio	Stanley Carroll, 129 Maple St.	Chas. Davis, 419 Maple St.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr)973	South Bend, Ind.	Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne	Harry N. Austin, 1231 Portage	613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)974	Carlinville, Ill.	Lee Guter, W. 1st South St.	W. E. Bonn, 621 N. Charles St.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)975	Norfolk, Va.	M. F. Harris, 1397 W. 40th St.	W. C. Bolton, 119 West 10th St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)976	Fort Madison, Ia.	E. H. Yotton, 1310 Front St.	C. E. Miller, 3133 Cherokee St.	Ready Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)978	Elkhart, Ind.	Ralph Waggoner, 628 Liberty St.	Elmer D. Sellers, 609 Baldwin St.	N. Y. C. Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)986	Elmhurst, N. Y.	V. S. Miller, 723 Seneca Pl.	Wm. Moffat, 824 Cedar St.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)991	Cornburg, N. Y.	A. E. Kreischman, 315 W. 1st	Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia	C. L. L. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)994	Kansas City, Mo.	Dan Fehrenbach, 1111 Norledge	Dan Fehrenbach, 1111 Norledge	Mo. Pac. R. R. E. Bottom Shop; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)995	Haton Rouge, La.	M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave.	E. J. Bourg, General Delivery	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Wed.
(m)998	Bradford, Pa.		M. Reyster, Gen. Del., Bradford, Pa.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)997	Shawnee, Okla.	D. E. Barber, 1001 Hobson St.	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532	Painters Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)998	Greensboro, N. C.	H. H. Thornton, 611 Julian St.	W. E. Sigmon, 335 W. Bragg St.	B. R. T. Hall; Friday.
(l)1002	Tulsa, Okla.	James Duncan, 2109 E. First St.	O. M. Anderson, 1107 W. 23rd	County Court House; Tuesday.
(rr)1008	Sausalito, Calif.	E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box 112	E. C. Alexander, 18 Clarinda Ave., San Rafael, Calif.	Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)1015	Peoria, Ill.	E. U. Bloompot, 900 Charlotte St., Pekin, Ill.	J. E. Johnson, 211 Easton Ave.	Nichols Hall; Wed.
(rr)1018	Superior, Wis.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166	Trade Labor Hall; 2nd Tues.
(l)1021	Uniontown, Pa.	Howard House, 151 Grant St.	Owen D. Farr, 161 Morgantown	Franchal Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)1023	Canton, Ohio	Paul Johannung, 1923 5th St., S. E.	Paul Johannung, 1923 5th St., S. E.	307 So. Market Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. A. Finner, P. O. Box 517	P. J. Sheridan, 5107 2nd Ave.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1025	Cos Cob, Conn.	G. E. Gilfort, 14 Cedar St., Port Chester, N. Y.	Harry P. Gaffney, P. O. Box 88	Carpenters Hall; Friday.
(l)1029	Woonsocket, R. I.	Wm. Grady, 405 Winter St.	Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St.	5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday.
(rr)1030	Chicago, Ill.	C. Nelson, 1516 S. Homan Ave.	R. J. Wurfel, 3511 Cottage Grove	
(mt)1031	Manchester, N. H.	Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumberland St.	Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(rr)1033	Pocatello, Idaho.	Tracy Pumire, 1029 No. Hays	Henry Holmberg, 850 N. 10th St.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(rr)1036	Jackson, Mich.	D. J. Pierce, Harris St.	H. F. Strobel, 1008 Pigeon St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l)1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne Ave.	J. S. McDonald, 165 James St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)1042	Sturgis, Mich.		A. B. Farnsley, 203 E. West St.	C. M. Hibbard's; 1st Friday.
(l)1045	Payhuska, Okla.	Claude Whitlock	Geo. B. Page, Box 572	Labor Hall; Thurs.
(m)1047	Toledo, Ohio	Dexter D. Young, 383 Woodland Ave.	H. G. Denmore, 3225 Cottage Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1049	Oil City, Pa.	Albert Bonnett, 403 So. 7th St.	C. W. Davis, 204 1/2 Home Ave.	Latonla Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)1052	Paducah, Ky.	Ross Perry, 329 W. 9th St.	J. R. Warden, 1710 Clay St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)1054	Salina, Kans.	Geo. J. Langhere, 116 E. Bond	C. Arnold, 409 E. Elm St.	W. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)1055	Wellington, Kan.	A. C. Little	L. E. Graves, 730 S. G St.	K. of P. Hall; Thursday.
(m)1057	Woodland, Me.	J. O. Welsner, Gen. Delivery	F. H. Fountain, Box 459	Opera House Office; 2d, last Tues.
(m)1058	La Porte, Ind.		Roy Woodruff, 217 Brighton St.	City Band Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)1060	Norfolk, Va.		T. P. Epperson, 105 Chesapeake St., Ocean View, Va.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m)1070	Susquehanna, Pa.		Wm. W. Hughes, 607 Franklin	
(m)1072	Monterey, Calif.	G. Helven, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif.	I. Belvall, Carmel, Calif.	Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)1088	Tacoma, Wash.	Otis E. Collins, 1792 So. Fifth St.	Otis E. Collins, 1792 S. Fifth St.	Labor Temple; 1st Wed.
(rr)1087	Keyser, W. Va.	Geo. W. Mills, Gilmore St.	H. Wells, 226 W. Piedmont St.	Mystic Chair Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)1091	Battle Creek, Mich.	D. Riggs, 383 N. Kendall St.	G. Cummings, 317 W. Van Buren	Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1097	Grand Falls, Newfoundland.	A. H. Stewart, 11 Bank Road	D. J. O'Flynn, 3 Station Road	Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)1098	Childress, Texas		Carl Hudson, Box 125	Labor Hall; 3d Tues.
(m)1099	Oil City, Pa.	Lloyd M. Books, 9 E. 7th St.	P. J. Burke, 510 Plumer St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)1101	Anaheim, Calif.	Geo. L. Stephenson, 1419 Princeton Ave., Fullerton, Calif.	Arthur Gowdy, Box 253	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l)1105	Newark, Ohio	Elmer E. Leeds, 457 Cedar Crest Ave.	Chas. Belt, 610 W. Main St.	Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1108	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	John Lukish, 444 Miller St., Luzerne, Pa.	Wm. Lynne, 21 Tripp St., Forty Fort, Pa.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; 3d Mon.
(rr)1109	Garrett, Ind.	W. J. Dwyer, 403 So. Caven St.	Edw. Huber, 119 N. Franklin St.	Federation Hall; 2d Fri.
(m)1110	Livermore Falls, Me.	Frank Scudder, Box 273	Norman Baraly, Box 255	Union Hall; 2nd Wed.
(m)1116	Kingsport, Tenn.	J. D. McCrary, 390 Sullivan St.	J. D. McCrary, 390 Sullivan St.	Nelms Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)1118	Quebec, Can.	Wm. B. Walsh, 5 St. Joachim	Alex Gilbert, 1304 1/2 Artillery St.	272 Desfosses St.; 3d Mon.
(rr)1121	Olton, N. Y.	T. Feltenberger, 214 1/2 W. State	Chas. W. Rose, 137 No. 15th St.	Federation Hall; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m)1122	Lufkin, Texas	M. L. Hand, P. O. Box, 293	M. L. Hand, P. O. Box 303	I. O. F. F. Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr)1125	Cornellville, Pa.	L. W. Lehr, 694 E. Murphy Ave.	J. I. Balsley, 401 E. Crawford Ave.	City Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m)1131	Bloomington, Ind.	Hugh Morrison, 601 West 5th St.	Glen Marshall, 223 E. 2nd St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(rr)1134	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Carl Kelly	Frank Dougherty, Box 953	Labor Temple; 2d Tues.
(m)1135	Newport News, Va.		N. C. Crino, 4615 Wash. Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st Tues.
(to)1138	Toronto, Ont., Can.		C. L. Smith, 67 McGill St.	
(m)1139	Duncan, Okla.		S. D. Peilko, Box 311	Security Elec. Shop; Tues.
(l)1141	Okla. City, Okla.	H. Albee, 1610 W. 9th St.	W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St.	Woolworth Bldg.; Thursday.
(m)1142	Baltimore, Md.	C. J. Seebach, 2718 Hugo Ave.		1222 St. Paul St.; Last Fri.
(l)1144	Birmingham, Ala.	W. E. Clark, P. O. Box 1457	W. L. Massey, Box 1457	United Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)1145	Henryetta, Okla.	J. D. Buster	John Hawdon	
(m)1147	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	A. Gazdow, 618 8th St., North	Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave., N.	Union Hall; 2d or 3d Wed.
(m)1151	Corpuscular, Texas	W. F. Knight, 115 1-2 N. Beaton St.	Geo. M. Rhodes, 115 1-2 N. Beaton St.	
(m)1153	Tyler, Texas		H. A. Whatley, 200 No. Beverly	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(l)1154	Santa Monica, Calif.	L. H. Strickland, 1529 Wash. Blvd., Venice, Calif.	Paul C. Lyman, 509 Anacapa Place, Venice, Calif.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed.



CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY



Alabama.	
Birmingham	136
Birmingham	1144
Florence	553
Mobile	345
Montgomery	443

Arkansas.	
Fort Smith	346
Hot Springs	619
Little Rock	235
Little Rock	812

Arizona.	
Douglas	434
Jerome	698
Miami	467
Tucson	570
Tucson	834

California.	
Anahelm	1101
Bakersfield	423
Eureka	482
Fresno	190
Fresno	169
Glendale	691
Hollywood	40
Long Beach	711
Los Angeles	18
Los Angeles	83
Martinez	302
Merced	651
Modesto	684
Monterey	1072
Oakland	50
Oakland	595
Pasadena	418
Pasadena	560
Porterville	960
Riverside	440
Sacramento	36
Sacramento	340
Sacramento	938
San Bernardino	477
San Bernardino	829
San Diego	465
San Diego	569
San Francisco	151
San Francisco	6
San Francisco	537
San Jose	230
San Jose	332
San Mateo	617
San Rafael	614
Santa Barbara	413
Santa Monica	1151
Santa Rosa	594
San Rafael	1008
Stockton	207
Stockton	591
Taft	343
Vallejo	180
Visalia	765
Watsonville	526

Colorado.	
Colorado Springs	113
Denver	68
Denver	764
Denver	111
Greeley	521
Pueblo	12

Connecticut.	
Bridgeport	488
Cos Cob	1025
Greenwich	402
Hartford	35
Meriden	642
New Britain	37
New Haven	90
New Haven	803
New London	599
Norwich	225
Waterbury	655
Waterbury	699

Delaware.	
Wilmington	313
Wilmington	628

District of Columbia.	
Washington	26
Washington	148

Florida.	
Daytona	531
Jacksonville	177
Jacksonville	862
Miami	349
Orlando	219
Pensacola	357
St. Augustine	738
St. Petersburg	308
Tampa	108
W. Palm Beach	323

Georgia.	
Atlanta	84
Atlanta	613
Macon	414
Savannah	568
Waycross	462

Illinois.	
Alton	649
Aurora	461
Aurora	796
Bloomington	197
Bloomington	685
Carlinville	974
Centralia	490
Centralia	638
Champaign	601
Champaign	827
Chicago	9
Chicago	134
Chicago	182
Chicago	214
Chicago	713
Chicago	779
Chicago	793
Chicago	794
Chicago	795
Chicago	797
Chicago	798
Chicago	885
Chicago	1030
Chicago Heights	596
Danville	67
Danville	538
Decatur	146
Decatur	421
East St. Louis	309
Edwardsville	703
Elgin	117
Galesburg	184
Gillespie	383
Hinsdale	701
Joliet	176
Joliet	757
Kankakee	963
Kewanee	94
Kincaid	715
La Salle	321
Marion	702
Monmouth	706
Ottawa	219
Peoria	34
Peoria	51
Peoria	1015
Quincy	67
Rockford	196
Rockford	364
Rock Island	109
Rock Island	185
Silvis	611
Springfield	193
Springfield	427
Stratford	536
Waukegan	150

Iowa.	
Boone	372
Burlington	735
Cedar Rapids	478
Clinton	273
Des Moines	151
Des Moines	635
Des Moines	55

Louisiana.	
Baton Rouge	965
Lake Charles	951
Louisville	446
New Orleans	4
New Orleans	130

Des Moines	347
Dubuque	263
Dubuque	704
Fort Dodge	114
Fort Madison	976
Grinnell	679
Iowa City	593
Keeokuk	420
Marshalltown	610
Mason City	431
Muscatine	240
Oelwein	809
Oskaloosa	199
Ottumwa	173
Sloux City	47
Sloux City	231
Waterloo	288

Idaho.	
Boise	291
Pocatello	449
Pocatello	1033

Indiana.	
Anderson	281
Bloomington	1131
Connersville	201
Crawfordsville	89
Elkhart	978
Evansville	16
Evansville	535
Ft. Wayne	305
Ft. Wayne	608
Ft. Wayne	723
Gary	186
Gary	697
Garrett	1108
Indianapolis	368
Indianapolis	481
Indianapolis	784
Kokomo	873
Lafayette	668
Lafayette	863
LaPorte	1058
Logansport	209
Marion	563
Michigan City	238
Muncie	855
New Albany	224
Peru	285
Princeton	376
Richmond	561
South Bend	153
South Bend	973
Terre Haute	473
Terre Haute	725

Kansas.	
Coffeyville	417
Emporia	297
Ft. Scott	904
Hutchinson	661
Kansas City	847
Manhattan	336
Parsons	337
Pittsburg	334
Salina	1054
Topeka	226
Topeka	511
Topeka	841
Wellington	1055
Wichita	271

Kentucky.	
Central City	339
Covington	918
Lexington	183
Louisville	112
Louisville	369
Louisville	791
Paducah	1052
Somerset	853

Louisiana.	
Baton Rouge	965
Lake Charles	951
Louisville	446
New Orleans	4
New Orleans	130

New Orleans	823
New Orleans	868
New Orleans	882
Shreveport	194
Shreveport	329

Maine.	
Augusta	374
Livermore Falls	1110
Millinocket	471
Portland	333
Portland	567
Woodland	1057

Maryland.	
Baltimore	27
Baltimore	28
Baltimore	260
Baltimore	865
Baltimore	1142
Cumberland	307
Cumberland	870
Hagerstown	758

Massachusetts.	
Boston	8a
Boston	103
Boston	104
Boston	142
Boston	202
Boston	396
Boston	503
Boston	663
Boston	717
Brookline	223
Fall River	437
Fitchburg	256
Greenfield	161
Haverhill	470
Holyoke	707
Lawrence	326
Lawrence	522
Lowell	588
Lyons	377
New Bedford	622
Northampton	710
Readville	962
Salem	259
Springfield	7
Taunton	235
Worcester	96
Worcester	450

Michigan.	
Ann Arbor	252
Battle Creek	445
Battle Creek	1091
Detroit	17
Detroit	58
Detroit	514
Detroit	867
Flint	948
Grand Rapids	75
Grand Rapids	107
Grand Rapids	801
Jackson	206
Jackson	1036
Kalamazoo	131
Lansing	352
Muskegon	275
St. Huron	539
Saginaw	476
Sturgis	1042

Minnesota.	
Duluth	31
Hibbing	231
International Falls	731
Mankato	892
Minneapolis	292
Minneapolis	886
Precator	533
St. Paul	119
St. Paul	902
Two Harbors	921

Mississippi.	
Meridian	518
Meridian	838

Missouri.	
Hannibal	359
Hannibal	487
Joplin	95
Kansas City	53
Kansas City	124
Kansas City	162
Kansas City	592
Kansas City	991
Moberly	423
Sedalia	266
Springfield	895
Springfield	413
St. Joseph	695
St. Louis	1
St. Louis	2
St. Louis	253
Trenton	832

Montana.	
Anaconda	290
Bozeman	416
Billings	532
Butte	65
Butte	623
Deer Lodge	152
Miles City	653
Great Falls	122
Harre	393
Helena	183
Leviatown	552
Livingston	341
Missoula	408
Shelby	412

Nebraska.	
Havelock	814
Lincoln	166
Lincoln	265
Omaha	22
Omaha	295
Omaha	763

New Jersey.

Asbury Park	400
Atlantic City	210
Atlantic City	211
Camden	720
Dover	13
Elizabeth	675
Hackensack	578
Hoboken	452
Hoboken	834
Jersey City	15
Jersey City	164
Jersey City	752
Jersey City	801
Morrisstown	581
Newark	52
Newark	233
New Brunswick	456
Paterson	192
Paterson	358
Plainfield	262
Plainfield	496
Trenton	29
Trenton	217
Trenton	263

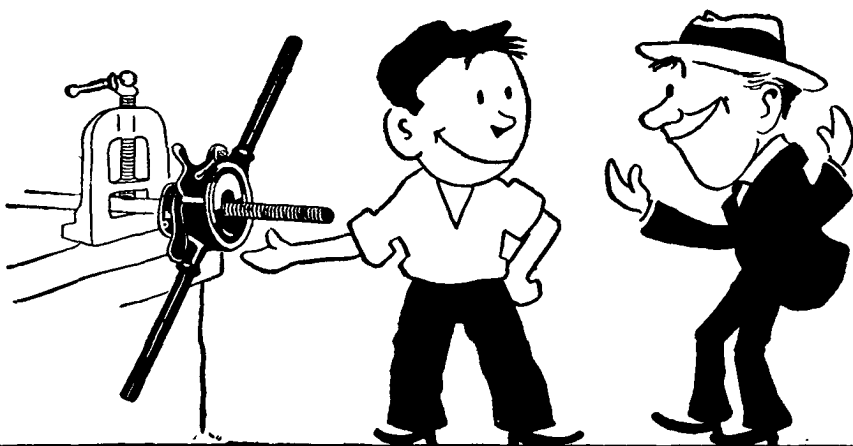
New Hampshire.	
Berlin	296
Manchester	719
Manchester	1031

New Mexico.	
Albuquerque	611
Albuquerque	967

New York.		Bucyrus	432	Connellsville	1125	El Paso	583	Green Bay	158
Albany	696	Canton	540	DuBois	857	El Paso	583	Janesville	890
Albany	137	Canton	178	Easton	367	Fort Worth	116	Kaukauna	532
Albany	770	Canton	1023	Erie	30	Fort Worth	156	Kenosha	137
Auburn	394	Chillicothe	38	Erie	56	Galveston	610	La Crosse	135
Auburn	300	Cleveland	39	Harrisburg	113	Galveston	527	Madison	159
Binghamton	325	Cleveland	78	Hazleton	683	Greenville	66	Manitowoc	320
Buffalo	41	Cincinnati	101	Jersey Shore	839	Houston	716	Milwaukee	195
Buffalo	45	Cincinnati	212	Johnstown	493	Houston	951	Milwaukee	494
Buffalo	854	Cincinnati	774	Kittanning	603	Lufkin	1122	Milwaukee	528
Corning	853	Coshocton	891	Meadville	504	Marshall	385	Oshkosh	187
Corning	991	Collinswood	912	Monessen	371	Orange	738	Racine	430
Cortland	722	Columbus	54	New Castle	33	Palestine	383	Sheboygan	620
Dunkirk	593	Columbus	71	New Brighton	712	Port Arthur	390	Superior	276
Dunkirk	659	Dayton	82	Norristown	179	Ranger	965	Superior	1016
Elmira	139	East Liverpool	93	Oil City	1043	San Antonio	500	Wisconsin Rap.	1147
Elmira	988	Elyria	129	Philadelphia	21	San Antonio	500		
Geneva	840	Hamilton	648	Philadelphia	98	Temple	119	Wyoming.	
Glen Falls	389	Lima	32	Pittsburgh	5	Texarkana	301	Casper	322
Hornell	544	Lorain	627	Pittsburgh	14	Tyler	1153	Cheyenne	415
Ithaca	108	Mansfield	688	Pittsburgh	750	Waco	72	Cheyenne	1131
Jamestown	108	Maricetta	972	Pittsburgh	1024	Wichita Falls	681	Sheridan	646
Kingston	475	Middlebury	342	Pottsville	587			CANADA.	
Little Falls	751	New Philadelphia	422	Punxsutawney	729			Alberta.	
Long Island City	860	Newark	87	Reading	743			Calgary	318
Middletown	133	Newark	172	Sayre	754			Lethbridge	630
Middletown	824	Newark	1105	Scranton	81			Medicine Hat	222
Newburgh	631	Portsmouth	403	Scranton	741			British Columbia	
New York	3	Portsmouth	575	Sharon	213			Prince Rupert	244
New York	20	Sandusky	447	Susquehanna	1070			Vancouver	310
New York	664	Springfield	669	Uniontown	1021			Vancouver	330
New York	742	Steubenville	246	Warren	63			Victoria	210
New York	744	Toledo	8	Washington	875			Manitoba.	
New York	817	Toledo	245	Wilkes-Barre	163			Winnipeg	435
Niagara Falls	237	Toledo	104	Wilkes-Barre	1108			Winnipeg	1037
Olean	1121	Warren	411	Williamsport	239			New Brunswick.	
Oswego	328	Warren	573	York	229			Moncton	629
Plattsburg	529	Youngstown	62	Rhode Island.				Nova Scotia.	
Poughkeepsie	215	Youngstown	64	Newport	248			Halifax	625
Rochester	44	Youngstown	694	Providence	99			Newfoundland	1097
Rochester	86	Zanesville	874	Providence	253			Ontario.	
Salamanca	819	Oklahoma.		Providence	774			Espanola	956
Schenectady	65	Ardmore	391	Pawtucket	192			Fort William	339
Schenectady	140	Bartlesville	290	Woonsocket	1029			Iroquois Falls	869
Schenectady	247	Chickasha	460	South Carolina.				London	120
Schenectady	254	Duncan	1139	Charleston	188			Niagara Falls	897
Schenectady	287	Enid	936	Columbia	382			St. Catharines	303
Schenectady	536	Henryetta	1145	Spartanburg	783			Sturgeon Falls	412
Schenectady	647	Lawton	330	South Dakota.				Thorold	914
Syracuse	43	Muskogee	384	Sioux Falls	426			Toronto	353
Syracuse	79	Oklahoma	155	Tennessee.				Toronto	636
Syracuse	849	Oklahoma City	1141	Chattanooga	175			Toronto	1138
Troy	392	Okmulgee	406	Chattanooga	311			Windsor	773
Utica	42	Pawhuska	1045	Erwin	919			Quebec.	
Utica	181	Ponca City	444	Kingsport	1116			Jonquiere and	499
Utica	842	Shawnee	997	Knoxville	318			Kenogami	492
Van Nest	468	Sapulpa	227	Knoxville	760			Montreal	561
Watervliet	436	Tulsa	584	Lenoir City	811			Montreal	568
Watertown	910	Tulsa	1002	Memphis	474			Quebec	1118
Yonkers	501	Oregon.		Memphis	917			Three Rivers	815
North Carolina.		Astoria	517	Nashville	429			Sask.	
Asheville	238	Portland	48	Texas.				Moose Jaw	802
Charlotte	373	Portland	125	Austin	520			Regina	572
Greensboro	998	Panama.		Amarillo	602				
Spencer	312	Balboa, C. Z.		Beaumont	479				
North Dakota.		Pan.	397	Childress	1098				
Fargo	670	Cristobal	677	Cisco	942				
Grand Forks	672	Pennsylvania.		Cleburne	884				
Minot	557	Allentown	375	Corleana	1151				
Ohio.		Altoona	457	Dallas	59				
Alliance	808	Altoona	733	Dallas	69				
Akron	220	Bradford	996	Denison	338				
Akron	439	Butler	10						
Ashtabula	762								
Browster	853								

A GROWING MENACE

Capitalism, by its imperialist wars, has created so chaotic a situation that its own privileged position, which permitted it to exploit the working class and dominate the world, is seriously endangered. In every country there is the cry for the strong man who shall reestablish order, restore to capitalism its power of domination, and push the working classes, if possible, to a lower level even than before the war. For this purpose the Dictator is allowed to use every means, even violence in its most brutal form. The labor movement in many countries has already experienced what this means. Even where the manifestly reactionary phenomenon of Fascism has not yet made its entry openly, signs are not wanting that the possessing classes are no longer satisfied with the attitude hitherto adopted towards the labor movement, and are dreaming of more radical measures.—I. T. F. News Letter.



One bad thread means a lot of messy trouble and a lot of good muscle wasted. That's why we build

OSTER BULL-DOG DIE-STOCKS

to cut a straight, tight thread the first time over. You don't even have to "unwind"—a Bull-Dog lifts off at the end of each cut.

THE OSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Specialists in hand and power pipe-threading equipment
2051 East 61st Place Cleveland, Ohio

ELECTRIC FIXTURES

- Buy Direct from the Manufacturers and -

Save 25 to 60 per cent

Write for our Catalogue No. 6A

THE W. B. ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO.

Box 343, Erie, Penna.



ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY

NAPOLEON'S name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. The advance of his Grand Army into Russia is the turning point of his career and marks the beginning of his downfall. During the World War mighty armies marched over the battlefields where Napoleon fought over a century ago. All the causes of this mighty struggle may be learned from the pages of history. The one complete, accurate, authoritative and reliable history, containing the rise and fall of every empire, kingdom, principality and power, is the world-famed publication,

Ridpath's History of the World

Including a full authentic account of the World War

Dr. John Clark Ridpath is universally recognized as America's greatest historian. Other men have written histories of one nation or period; Gibbon of Rome, Macaulay of England, Guizot of France, but it remained for Dr. Ridpath to write a history of the entire World from the earliest civilization down to the present day.

A Very Low Price and Easy Terms

We will name our special low price and easy terms of payment only in direct letters. A coupon for your convenience is printed on the lower corner of this advertisement. Tear off the coupon, write your name and address plainly and mail now before you forget it. We will mail you 46 free sample pages without any obligation on your part to buy. These will give you some idea of the splendid illustrations and the wonderfully beautiful style in which the work is written. We employ no agents, nor do we sell through bookstores, so there is no agents' commission or book dealers' profits to pay. Our plan of sale enables us to ship direct from factory to customer and guarantee satisfaction.

Six Thousand Years of History

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of History, long before the Pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Greek and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement to the dawn of yesterday, including a full authentic account of the World War. He covers every race, every nation, every time, and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence.

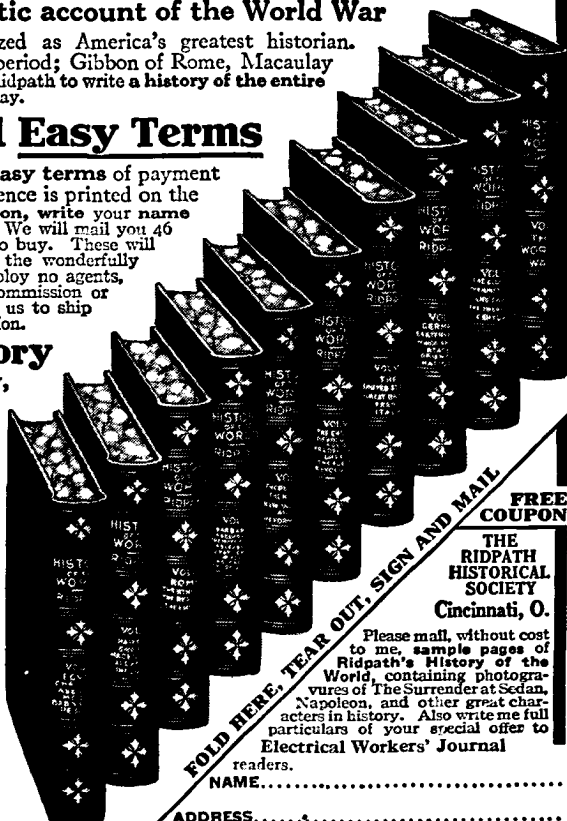
Endorsed by Thousands

RIDPATH is endorsed by Presidents of the United States, practically all university and college presidents, and by a quarter of a million Americans who own and love it. Don't you think it would be worth while to mail us the coupon and receive the 46 sample pages from the History? They are free.

Ridpath's Graphic Style

RIDPATH pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman Senate; to march against Saladin and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the southern seas with Drake; to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability.

**THE RIDPATH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CINCINNATI, O.**



FREE COUPON

**THE
RIDPATH
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
Cincinnati, O.**

Please mail, without cost to me, sample pages of Ridpath's History of the World, containing photographs of The Surrender at Sedan, Napoleon, and other great characters in history. Also write me full particulars of your special offer to

Electrical Workers' Journal
readers.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN AND MAIL